

A
COLLECTION
OF SOME
LETTERS,

Written from the 14th of June, 1709. to the 24th
of May, 1710. concerning his Eminency the

Cardinal *de* BOUILLON,

Dean of the Sacred College, &c.

TOGETHER WITH
CONSIDERATIONS
UPON

The LETTER written to the *French* King by the
said Cardinal, upon his Departure from *France*.

The Whole containing

The unjust Grounds of his Eminency's Disgrace Ten Years
ago, the many Indignities and Persecutions he has under-
gone since, and all the particular Steps he took, in order
to put an End to his Slavery and Exile, by resigning his
Offices, and quitting the Kingdom of *France*.

London: Printed for JOHN MORPHEW near
Stationers-Hall. 1710.

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TO THE READER.

IT has been thought proper to cause the Letters which compose this small Collection, to be printed forthwith, in Hopes that they will be favourably receiv'd; and, the rather, because the Affair, which is the Subject Matter thereof, is all the Discourse at this time, and deserves some Attention. The Disgrace of the Cardinal de Bouillon happening in the Year 1700, has made so much Noise in France, and every where else, that one cannot have the Curiosity to discourse at this time concerning him, without entring even into other Reasons which might influence it. This Disgrace has lasted since that time, and his Exile in France would have been of longer Continuance, if he had not taken a Resolution to leave that Kingdom, as he did in the Month of May last, with a Design to retire to Rome, there to discharge his Functions of Dean of the Sacred College, and Bishop of Ostia.

It will, without doubt, be very easy to understand the particular Motives which engaged the Cardinal to quit the Kingdom of France, as well as the Circumstances of his Departure; and it even appears by the various Reports which have been spread abroad upon his Account, since he left Arras, how impatient the World is to be well inform'd thereof. 'Tis, therefore, with the View of giving speedy Satisfaction to the Publick, that this Collection has been committed to the Press, which, according to all Appearance, will be very acceptable. We flatter ourselves, at least, if it should happen otherwise, that the Forwardness we have express'd to satisfy the publick Curiosity in this Matter will not be disapprov'd of.

Besides the Two Letters which the Cardinal wrote at his Departure from Arras, the 22d of May last, one to the Most Christian King, and the other to the Marquis de Torcy, one of his Ministers and Secretaries of State, there are Five others written before, viz. Two from the Marquis de Torcy to the Cardinal, and Three from the latter to that Minister. The said Letters which are here printed, according to the Order of the Times in which they were written, will give an Idea, tho' imperfect, yet nevertheless, sufficiently demonstrative of the Cardinal's Sufferings during Ten Years Disgrace. He was confin'd for the Space of Eight Years to his Abbeyes of Burgundy, and had not, till the Month of June, 1709, (as may be seen

To the Reader.

by the first Letter of this Collection) a Permission, in writing, to go throughout the whole Extent of the Kingdom of France, with a Prohibition, at the same time, to go within 30 Leagues of Paris. 'Tis true, nevertheless, that the King then permitted him, by Word of Mouth, to come to Roan, altho' that City is but 28 Leagues from Paris.

The Letter which the Cardinal wrote to the King, will make it appear, that 'twas only at his Departure from Arras, that he voluntarily laid down his Office of Great Almoner of France, and his Dignity of Prelate-Commander of the Order of the Holy-Ghost. The Cardinal Anthony Barbe-riui in the Year 1670, resign'd those two Functions in his Favour; and the next Year, the King, upon the Death of the said Cardinal, gave them to him. The 17th of August, in the Year 1700, the late Prince of Monaco, at that time Ambassador from France to Rome, requir'd him by the King's Order, to lay down his Commissions, by way of Punishment for a pretended Crime of Disobedience which was charg'd upon him; but the Cardinal refus'd to resign them. As for the rest, 'tis sufficiently known, That that which occasion'd this false Accusation of a Crime of Disobedience against the Cardinal de Bouillon, was, that having heard at Caprarola, that Cardinal Cibo, Dean of the Sacred College, was upon the Point of Death at Rome, he set out thence in the Night between the 20th and 21st of July, in the said Year; in order to be there early in the Morning. And Cardinal Cibo dying the next day, he took Possession of the Deanery of the Sacred College, and then in the first Consistory, which was held but Five Months afterwards, made Choice of the Bishoprick of Ostia.

At the end of this Collection, is added, a Letter written from Tournay, containing a plain and short Relation of the Motives which oblig'd the Cardinal, speedily, to quit the Town of Arras. He design'd, when he left that Place, to repair to his Abbey of Vicogne, by the shortest way, which brought him directly thro' the Camp of the High-Allies before Douay; and to dine, by the way, with Prince Eugene of Savoy. In that Letter may be also seen, every thing that happen'd on his Account, the day of his Departure from Arras; and the Two following ones, till his Arrival in the Episcopal Palace of Tournay, where he always resided, as he has done ever since.

July 1. 1710.

(1)

may be follow'd with all those you can desire; and that I may have
the best of both worlds to serve you and I, with as much as

MY LORD,

Your Majesty's most humble, and most obliged servant,
DE TORCY.

COLLECTION OF SOME LETTERS

Concerning His EMINENCY the
Cardinal de BOUILLON,
Dean of the Sacred College, &c.

A LETTER from the Marquis de Torcy, Minister and Secretary of State, to the Cardinal de Bouillon, Dean of the Sacred College, &c.

MY LORD, *Paris, June 14. 1709.*

I Execute, with exceeding Delight, the Order the King has given me, to write to you, that His Majesty being dispos'd to alleviate, in some measure, your tedious Affliction, does permit you henceforth to go, and stay in what Part of the Kingdom you please, provided it be not within 30 Leagues of *Paris*; and that you will no longer have occasion of a particular Permission, when you are inclin'd to change your Residence. I earnestly wish, *My Lord*, that this First Favour, the extreme Value whereof you are sensible of, in regard that it proceeds solely from His Majesty's own Free-Will, may

(12)

may be follow'd with all those you can desire; and that I may have yet other Opportunities to assure you that I am, with as much Sincerity as Respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most humble, and most obedient Servant,
DE TORCY.

A LETTER from the Cardinal de Bouillon to the Marquis de Torcy.

SIR,

Orleans, March 8. 1710.

YOU having had, since the Month of June last, the Liberty of receiving my Letters, a Freedom which you had not till that time, ever since the beginning of my second Disgrace, which happen'd in the Month of August, 1700; I shall have the Honour to begin this Letter, by telling you, that on the one hand, I perceive, by a sad Experience of Nine Months, and by a very mean Abode of Seven Months, as well in a small House of a Citizen of Orleans, as in a letter at the Gate of Orleans, called the Bouriquet, (where I was incapacitated to retain about my Person, in either House, above Six or Seven of my Domesticks, and them also very incommodiously quarter'd, as well as myself;) how vain are the Thoughts of the Publick, the Apprehensions of my Enemies, and the Hopes of my Friends, (in the Number of whom you are willing, Sir, that I should reckon you) who have flatter'd themselves, and would induce me to believe, from the Letter which you did me the Honour to write to me, by the King's Order, in the Month of July last, that I should be shortly, after a Letter of that Nature, restor'd to His Majesty's Favour; looking upon that new Permission, given in Writing, as a Medium which seeming to proceed from the sole Impulse of His Majesty's good Pleasure towards me, presaged a speedy end of a Disgrace, as yet by me unheard of. And on the other hand, I find myself under an indispensable necessity not to defer any longer the entire re-building of my House at Pontoise, that it may be more agreeable and commodious, it having been prop'd up, on all sides, these several Years; and threatening so sudden a Ruin, that if it be not forthwith pull'd down, there is reason to fear, that by falling, in a very little time, it will draw along with it a great Part of all the rest of the Building, which is not very firm of itself.

Upon

Upon these Considerations, Sir, and, moreover, being obliged to quit the Neighbourhood of *Orleans*, by reason of a *Spotted Fever* which has been very rife there for these six Weeks, especially, throughout the whole Country, wherein I delight myself much more than to be confin'd in a Town; I think myself obliged to take up a Resolution to go and seek a new Habitation in the Suburbs of *Roan*, in order to tarry there, before I return to the Neighbourhood of *Lions*, for the Determination of a Law-Suit, which would have been entirely ended to my Advantage above a Year ago, even as all the World knows, if my Adversaries had not found Authority enough with His Majesty to remove that Affair from the Great Council, the Tribunal in which the King so justly pronounced that it ought to be treated of, being in pursuance of an Arrest of the 30th of *March*, 1705, which is ascribed to him, the ordinary Tribunal of all the Affairs of the Order of *Cluny*, and which alone, exclusive of any other, ought, and is capable to explain the Arrest by him made, or, to speak more properly, to him ascribed. For, 'tis even as His Majesty explain'd himself thereupon during the Space of a Month; in the first place, to the Marquis de la *Vrilliere*, Secretary of State, to certify me of it; in the second place, to the late Father de la *Chaise* his Confessor; and, thirdly, to the Cardinal de *Noailles*; All three of whom notified it to me by Letters which I have in my custody; the former whereof was even printed, in order to overthrow the false Glories of my Adversaries, who seeing that they were about to be entirely condemn'd in the Great Council by the same Judges, who made, by the Majority of Voices, the real Arrest of the 30th of *March*, 1705, employ'd the powerful Interest of their Advocates; and notwithstanding all the Orders of His Majesty, did, on the 3d of *December*, 1708, remove the Affair from the Great Council to the High Court of the Parliament of *Paris*, where, ever since, I have been deny'd the Liberty to prosecute it in Person. But, since it is still less disadvantageous for me, with regard to the whole Affair, to reside as near *Paris* as I can, in that Distance, nevertheless, Sir, which was prescribed me by your Letter, than to draw off farther from thence, in order to go and dwell in some Place where I may reside with more conveniency; all these Reasons added together, engage me to prefer the Neighbourhood of *Roan* before that of *Orleans*; and for that purpose, I will repair thither so soon as possible, by the Route which I annex to this Letter, unless, Sir, you give me to understand that the King does not approve of it, which I cannot imagine; and the rather, because I know that His Majesty acquiesced with the Arch-Bishop of *Cambray*, who going from *Cambray* to the Waters of *Bourbon*, came from *Louvres* to lie at *Charenton*,

passing over the Ramparts of *Paris*, where he visited none of his Friends, even as I shall demean myself in my Route.

Sir, If you do not give me contrary Orders on the part of the King, I shall observe the Route set down in the Paper hereto annex'd, without even lying in my House at *Pontoise*, which nevertheless would be much more commodious for me. This also appears to me impossible to be in any wise contrary to the Service of the King, or to his Intentions, which are, that I should not reside nearer *Paris* than *Roan*, which His Majesty has vouchsafed to comprehend by Word of Mouth within the Extent of the Places, where I may make my Residence, till the end of my Disgrace, which may happen in my Life-time, when God shall put effectual Motives in the King's Heart, which alone may incline His Majesty to vouchsafe to put an end to it before my Death; after which, I doubt not but His Majesty would find, not only an Obligation, but also a true Pleasure, in doing me the Justice, which I dare flatter myself is due to me, with respect to the pretended Crime of Disobedience, which his Justice, deceiv'd by the false Reports and Artifices of my Enemies, has charg'd me with by his Arrest, in the Order of the 11th of *September*, 1700, pass'd against me when absent, and not so much as appriz'd of it, as you know, Sir, better than any body, by my Letters: By which said Arrest, His Majesty condemns me to the Loss of all my Goods, Secular and Ecclesiastick; and, namely, to that of my Charge of Great Almoner of *France*, the chief of the Four great Offices of the King's Household, which I never consented to lay down; and to which is annex'd, the Dignity of one of the Nine Prelates, Commanders of the Order of the Holy Ghost, which has the Honour to have the King for its Head, and Great Master; who, on his Coronation-day, swore by the Holy Evangelists never to degrade any of the Knights or Commanders of the said Order; but for a Crime proved as such, and judged not only according to the Laws of the Kingdom, but also according to the Statutes and Regulations of the Order of the Holy Ghost, in a general Chapter of the said Order.

Sir, Continue the Honour of your Amity to me, by doing me the Justice to be persuaded, that no body honours you more truly, or is more sincerely Yours, than the

Cardinal de Bouillon, Dean of the Sacred College.

The

The rest of the said LETTER.

SIR, *Orleans, March 9. 1710.*

In the Letter, which I gave myself the Honour to write to you, yesterday, full of Confidence in your Amity for me, and which ought to be deliver'd to you by the Sieur *Frilliere*, at the same time that you receive, by the Post, this which is the Remainder thereof; in speaking to you of the Dignity of one of the Nine Prelates, Commanders of the Order of the Holy-Ghost, annex'd to that which was once lawfully vested, *viz.* the Function of Great Almoner of France, the Chief of the Four Great Charges of the King's Household; I forgot to observe to you, that that Person is in the Wrong, who, in a Book which he publish'd some Years ago, entitl'd the *Grand Royal Almanack*, puts down for the second of the great Charges of the Order of the Holy-Ghost, that of the said Order, which you possess. For 'tis, without Dispute, the first, there being but Four Great Officers of the Order of the Holy-Ghost; namely,

The Chancellor, who proves the Nobility.

The Provost, or Master of the Ceremonies, who likewise proves the Nobility.

The Treasurer, who does not prove the Nobility.

The Register, or Secretary, who likewise does not prove the Nobility.

As to the Great Almoner of France, he is, by no means, Almoner of the Order, even as he, who yearly publishes the said *Royal Almanack*, put down some few Years ago, in all Appearance, with a malicious Design against me.

He need only read the Statutes of the Order of the Holy-Ghost, made by *Henry III.* Founder of the said Order, to be convinc'd that as I just now said, there are no more than Four Great Officers of the Order of the Holy-Ghost: and to be persuad'd likewise, at the same time, that the Great Almoner of France is not the Great Almoner of the Order of the Holy-Ghost, nor in any wise Officer of the said Order, even as he is denoted in that *Royal Almanack*. For, by the said Statutes, the Great Almoner of France is only one of the Nine Prelates, Commanders of the Order of the Holy-Ghost, with this sole Difference from the Eight others, that he is not oblig'd to prove the Nobility, even as the Eight other Prelates Commanders, all the Knights, the Chancellor, and the Provost, ought to do.

I assure myself, Sir, that you will not be displeas'd, because I have laid before you all these Reflexions; and I intreat you to vouchsafe, for the future, to cause the said Errour, inserted in a Book which is renew'd every Year, to be amended. I think myself obliged to make this Request to you, out of the Care which I have, and ought to take, of the Honour of the Charge of Great Almoner of France, which the King honour'd me with, immediately after the Death of the Cardinal *Anthony Barberini*, in the Year 1671. which is the Reason, that since the Death of the Prince in the last Year, I am, by my Seniority, Dean of the Commanders of the Order of the Holy Ghost, which has the King for its Chief and Sovereign, even as I have the Honour to be Dean of the Sacred College, which has the Pope for its Head and Sovereign.

Sir, in the Resolution I have taken to discharge, with Patience, and in Silence, till the End of my Days, my Duties of Respect and Submission to the King, I will never publish the Account of all those Truths upon which I am thro'ly perswaded that his Majesty made no Reflexions, when he pass'd his Arrest of the 11th of September, 1700, against me, at the same time absent, and not appriz'd of it; and 'tis also to be suppos'd from the Goodness, the Justice, and the Religion of the King, that no body hitherto has caus'd him to make Reflexions thereon. The said Resolution which I have taken, makes me hope, altho' I rely entirely upon the Continuation of the Honour of your Amity, that I shall no longer fatigue you with the like Letters. I shall patiently and silently expect from the Goodness, Justice, and Religion of the King, the End of a Disgrace which I have incur'd by many Defaults and Errors, but which I did not in the least fall under by any Crime with Respect to the King, nor even by the least Disguise, having not throughout the whole Course of my Life deceiv'd his Majesty in any one thing, nor conceal'd the Truth from him in the least Trifle. This, Sir, oblig'd me in opening my Mind to you, to tell you naturally all my Thoughts, and to acquaint you with my Route beforehand, that you may inform his Majesty thereof; and I shall not begin to keep any thing hid from him at the Age of 66 Years, being fully resolv'd to discharge all my Obligations towards him, even to Death. None, Sir, can be more sincerely, nor more absolutely devoted to your Service, than is

The Cardinal de Bouillon, Dean of the Sacred College.

The Route which the Cardinal de Bouillon designs to take, to go from Orleans, in order to go and dwell in the Suburbs of Roan, this present Month of March, 1710.

THE First Day's Journey he will go and lie at *Thoury*. The Second he will lie at *Long-Pont*, where is a considerable Priory of the Order of *Cluny*, which he will visit, from whence he will pass the *Seine*, in a Ferry-Boat, above or below *Paris*.

The Third Day's Journey he will go and lie at *Osny*, near *Pontoise*, a House belonging to the *Marschal de Chamilly*, his particular Friend, where he is to stay two Days at most, and where he makes Account to send for the *Sieur Cartot*, an Architect, with other Persons, to whom he will give Directions, in order, without lying in his House at *Pontoise*, and without seeing other Persons there, to make a plain Regulation of all *Masters* with the *Sieur Cartot*, and those who are to meet him from *Paris*, so that before the Expiration of the Month of *March*, they may pull down that Building at *Pontoise*, which threatens so sudden a Ruin; and raise another in the room of it, at least as commodious. That if God pleases ever to permit him to come and dwell in a House where he has laid out so much Money, he may at least find it as convenient, and in as good a Condition, as it was when he left that Place, Thirteen Years ago next *April*, by Order of the King, to go to *Rome*, to prevent his losing the Deanery of the Sacred College; and that if he dies before he comes to dwell at *Pontoise*, there may be no Repair to make there. It would be much more commodious for him, and also in some measure delightful to him, that the Two Nights that he is to lie at *Osny*, he might, without fear of doing any thing to displease the King, lie in his House at *Pontoise*; from whence he might return before any body, either at *Paris* or at Court, knows that he has been there, except his Majesty, the *Marquis de Torcy*, the Architect, and Two other Persons at the most, who are to accompany that Architect thither.

After Two Days Stay at *Osny*, he will go in Two or Three Days at most, to dwell in the Neighbourhood of *Roan*; he does not yet know where, but upon a View of the Country, he makes Account of Two Houses which appear very convenient for him, the farthest whereof is no more than Two Leagues from *Roan*, about which he has already written, in order to know of those to whom they belong, who are his Friends, if they are capacitated and willing to lett them to him, at least till the Holidays; by which time, he hopes, that the main Points refer'd to the great Chamber, will be entirely adjudg'd to his

his Advantage, even as he is perswaded that Justice requires it, and that then he may be in a Condition to return to his Abbies in *Burgundy*, where for Ten Years that his Disgrace continues, he had Two very commodious Lodgings, during at least Six Months of the Year; but he can no longer inhabit them, without exposing himself to too great Troubles, since the Arrest of the 20th of *March*, ascrib'd to the great Council; and so long as the said Arrest is in Force, that Dwelling cannot but be very disagreeable to him.

A LETTER from the Cardinal de Bouillon to the Marquis de Torcy.

SIR,

Orleans, March 8. 1710.

IN case that his Majesty, upon the Reading of the Route hereto annex'd, which I design to take, except any contrary Order on his part, in my Progress from the Suburbs of *Orleans* to the Neighbourhood of *Roan*, is dispos'd to tell you, contrary to my Expectation, That he not only approves, in order to save me the Trouble of seeking out some Habitation less incommodious in the Suburbs of *Roan*, where I may fix my usual Residence from henceforwards, till the End of the Process referr'd to the Great Chamber, that I make no Alteration in that Route; but farther approves, That I may also, till the definitive Judgment of that Affair, which I make Account will be pass'd before the Breaking up of the Parliament, settle my ordinary Abode at *Pontoise*, provided that I go no nearer *Paris*, and the Court; I intreat you to acquaint his Majesty, at the same time, that I will not make use of this Liberty, of which I shall be very sensible, but upon Condition that I will visit no body there; no, not even any of my Relations, or best Friends, but those whom I shall send for thither about my domestick Affairs, which Declaration I will also make publick before my Arrival at *Pontoise*; and I positively promise his Majesty, that from this Place to my Return to my Abbies in *Burgundy*, after the End of that Law-Suit, not one Word, at least, by my Consent, shall be told him of me, whatsoever Lot befalls me.

Sir, I cannot forbear observing to you, that I send you, in good time, the Route which will be most convenient, and also most advantageous for me, in order to go from hence to the Suburbs of *Roan*, to the end that if, contrary to my Expectation, this Route, in which I shall see none of my Relations nor Friends, should not be approv'd of by his Majesty, and he is willing that I should do for the second time,

time, what I even thought appear'd childish to him at the first, namely, to make use of a very convenient By-way, in order not to approach nearer *Paris* than Thirty Leagues; I may have time before my Departure from this City, to receive the Orders you should give me thereupon on his part. I shall be persuaded, that if you do not give me positive ones, contrary to the Route hereto annex'd, which I design to take; the Silence of his Majesty ought to be look'd upon by me, at least, as a tacite Approbation. I hope, Sir, to set out next *Thursday*, unless some Misfortune falls between.

Sir, continue to me the Honour of your Friendship, by doing me the Justice to be persuaded, that no body honours you more sincerely, nor is more entirely Yours, than

The Cardinal de Bouillon, Dean of the Sacred College.

A LETTER from the Marquis de Torcy to the Cardinal de Bouillon.

MY LORD,

Versailles, March 11. 1710.

I Have receiv'd by the *Sieur Vrilliere*, the Two Letters you did me the Honour to write to me of the 8th instant, with the Memorial thereto annex'd, and have given an Account thereof to the King. His Majesty has order'd me to send you word, that he is willing you should put in execution the Design you have form'd, to fix your Residence in the Suburbs of *Roan*; following the Route to repair thither, which you describe in your Memorial; making the Stay at *Osny* that you propos'd, in order to regulate, at that Place, with your Architect, (without going to your House at *Pontoise*) the Plans of the Buildings which you design to erect there; and observing, at the same time, the other Precautions which are explain'd by the said Memorial.

It only remains for me, My Lord, to intreat you to believe, that, out of the great Concern I have for your Satisfaction, I heartily wish myself in a Capacity to contribute thereto, and to signify to you, that I am, with Respect, My Lord, Your most Humble and most Obedient Servant,

DE TORCY.

(10)

A LETTER from the Cardinal de Bouillon to the Marquis de Torcy.

SIR, *Ormeillon, April 3. 1719.*

MY indisposition forces me, against my Will, to stop here, to ward off what Mischiefs I can, from the several great Embarrassments which the last Arrest of the Great Chamber has thrown me under, which most certainly there was no manner of Reason to expect. I have seen none here, truly, but such Persons whom I sent for hither about my Health or my Affairs.

The said Arrest has broke all the Measures I had concerted, in order to go and dwell in the Suburbs of *Roan*. Therefore, Sir, I set out hence to go and reside in some other Place, where I may conveniently recover my Health, and regulate my most urgent domestick Affairs, by keeping the Distance that is prescrib'd me of Thirty Leagues from *Paris*; neither shall I pass to *Pontoise*, nor nearer that City, to the end that I may still more nicely observe every thing, which appears to me conformable to his Majesty's Intentions. I make Account to return, the first Opportunity my Affairs will permit me, to *Lions*, where I may reside more commodiously than in any of my Houses, or in those of my Kindred, at the prescrib'd Distance. I set out from *Lions* last Year, only with the single View of doing a Thing which all the World believ'd would be most agreeable to his Majesty; not neglecting to make good Use of the small Liberty which he was pleas'd to grant me. You may judge, Sir, whether you ought to inform his Majesty of the Reasons which have obliged me to stop here till this Day, when I am going to lie at *Beaumont* upon *Oisy*.

However, Sir, continue to me the Honour of your Friendship; and do me the Justice to be persuaded, that none can more sincerely honour you, nor be more entirely devoted to your Service, than

The Cardinal de Bouillon, Dean of the Sacred College.

Obdient Servant

(c11)

A LETTER from the Cardinal de Bouillon to the Most Christian King.

SIRE, Arras, May 22. 1710.

I Acquaint your Majesty by this Letter, (which I give myself the Honour to write to you, after above Ten Years most unexampled, most unjust, and least deserv'd Sufferings, endur'd on my part all that time, with the deepest Silence, as well as with the most constant, and, perhaps, the most refin'd Patience; not only with Respect to the World, but even with Respect to God and his Church) I acquaint your Majesty, I say, with the most profound Respect, that I voluntarily resign (and none can interpret it to be an Acknowledgment of a Crime which I never committed) my Office of Great Almoner of *France*, and my Dignity of one of the Nine Prelates, Commanders of the Order of the Holy-Ghost, which has the Honour to have for its Head and Chief Master, your Majesty; who, on the Day of your Solemn Inauguration, swore upon the Evangelists, to observe the Statutes of the said Order. In pursuance of which Statutes, I inclose in this Letter, the Ribbon and Cross of the Order of the Holy-Ghost, which, out of pure Respect and Submission to your Majesty's Orders, I have always carried about me, under my Cloaths, from the Time of the Arrest which your Majesty pass'd against me when absent and unheard, so much as even by my Letters, in your Supreme Council, the 14th of September, 1702, I request I might have all my Life long for my Liberty.

In Consequence of the Resignations wherewith I now acquaint your Majesty, I resume the Liberty which my Extraction as a Sovereign Prince, the Son of a Sovereign, dependent only on God, and my Dignity of Cardinal of the Holy *Roman* Church, and Dean of the Sacred College, Bishop of *Osia*, first Suffragan of the Church of *Rome*, naturally give me; a Liberty both Secular and Ecclesiastick of which I voluntarily depriv'd myself, no otherwise than by the Two Oaths which I took to your Majesty, who tender'd them to me in Person, in the Year 1671: the first for the Charge of Chief Almoner of *France*; the Principal of the Four great Offices of your Household and Crown; and the second for the Dignity of the Ninth Prelate, Commander of the Order of the Holy-Ghost; of which Oaths I always acquitted myself most faithfully and most religiously, (so long as I possess'd those Two Dignities, which I now voluntarily quit)

quit) and with such exact Observance of the Commands and Will of your Majesty, in every thing which was not contrary to the Service of God and his Church; that I earnestly wish, I could pretend to like Obedience with Respect to the Commands and Will of the Almighty, whereto I shall solely apply myself the rest of my Days, by serving God in his Church, in the Post immediately under his Viceroy, where Divine Providence has fix'd me, tho' most unworthy. And in that Quality which binds me entirely to the Service of the Holy See, I assure your Majesty that I am, and shall be to the last Breath of my Life, with that profound Respect which is due to Royal Majesty,

SIR,

Your Majesty's most Humble and most Obedient Servant,

The Cardinal de Bouillon, Dean of the Sacred College.

A LETTER from the Cardinal de Bouillon to the Marquis de Torcy.

SIR,

Arras, May 27. 1710.

I Have nothing to add to the Letter, which I do myself the Honour to write to the King, and which I direct to you, in order to deliver it to him, but to intreat you, because I am just now setting out for my Abbey of *Vicoigne*, most humbly to excuse me to him, that I had not time to transcribe it, in order to render it more conformable to the profound Respect which I shall have all my Life long for his Majesty, and to desire you, at the same time, to continue me in the Honour of your Esteem and Friendship. You may see, Sir, by the Dirtiness of the Blue Ribbon, which is the last that I have put off, that in Conformity to my Obligations and my Oath, I have always worn it exactly under my Cloths, to reconcile the Obligation impos'd upon me by my Oath, with my Submission to the Commands and Will of his Majesty.

Sir, no one can honour you more sincerely, nor be more sensible than I, of the Marks of your Amity, which, I assure myself, will induce you to resent, with Trouble, the Step, which, at the End of Ten Years Sufferings, I have been compell'd to make, nevertheless, without failing in any one Point of my Duties to God, his Church, the King, and my own particular Honour.

The Cardinal de Bouillon, Dean of the Sacred College.

A LETTER written from Tournay.

May 24. 1710.

SIR,

Forasmuch as the Affair of the Cardinal de Bouillon's Departure out of *France*, in order to retire to *Rome*, will undoubtedly make a great Noise in your Parts, I thought you would be desirous to understand the Motives and Circumstances of his Journey, as well as what has happen'd on his Account, from the Time he left *Arras*, till this instant of his Arrival here; wherefore, I have inform'd myself exactly of all the Particulars which you will find in this Letter, that I might have the Pleasure of imparting them to you.

The Cardinal set out the 19th instant from the Abbey of *St. Riquiere*, near *Abbeville*, in order to go to *Arras* the same Day; But seeing it was already late when he arriv'd at *Avesne le Comte*, which is about Four Leagues from *Arras*, and that he could not reach thither before the Gates of the Town were shut, he lay at *Avesne le Comte*, where he was like to be carry'd off by a Detachment of the Troops of the Allies. He set out thence the 20th in the Night, a little before Three a Clock, and arriv'd about Six in the Morning in his Abbey of *St. Vaast*. An Hour afterward, appear'd, in the Neighbourhood of *Arras*, a great Body of Horse of the Allies, and great Part of the Garrison went out of the Place to discover those Troops, and observe them. This occasion'd several Reflexions and Discourses in the Town, which made the Cardinal judge, from the Manner after which he had been treated in *France* for these Ten Years, that there was no Opportunity to be let slip, to prevent the ill Consequences thereof, and to set himself at Liberty, with Respect to the *Most Christian King*; being perswaded that his Enemies, upon this Occasion, would not fail to give his Majesty sad Suspicions of his Conduct, and make use thereof, in order to draw him into new Troubles.

Therefore, without Delay, he chose to desire a Passport of Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, which he made Account to receive the next Day, being the 21st; designing to make use of it in his Journey to his Abbey of *Vicoigne*, which is Two Leagues from *Valenciennes*, thinking he might be there in Safety from any Danger on the Side of *France*. The Passport not arriving that Day, as he expected, and being absolutely determin'd to set out the next Day, he made use of one of those which the States-General of the United-Provinces caus'd to be dispatch'd to *Arras*; and at the same time, he demanded of the Count

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de Lille, Commander of the Place, a Pass, which he granted him, and which he could not deny him, without an express Order from the Court of France.

Thursday Morning, being the 22d, a Trumpeter from the Prince of *Auvergne*, ~~Deposed~~ to the Cardinal, arriv'd at *Arras*, just at the time when he was preparing to set out from thence, and brought him a Passport from Prince *Eugene*, fuller than that of the States General, which was expired. Immediately, the Cardinal being dispos'd to carry to *Vicoigne* a Guard, which Prince *Eugene's* Passport authoriz'd him to take, and which the Count *de Lille* had, in effect, presented, caus'd it to be exactly copied out, that the Draught being conformable to the Original, and certified by his Sign Manual, the Seal of his Coat of Arms, and the Counter-Sign of one of his Secretaries, might serve as a Security to the Guard to return to *Arras*, according to the Power which the Passport gives to the Cardinal. But then, before he left the Town, he put in practice, in less than half an Hour, the Resolution which he had taken, to write Two Letters, the same that are printed above, one to the Most Christian King, and the other to the Marquis *de Torcy*, Minister and Secretary of State of France. As soon as the Pacquet of those Two Letters, written by the Cardinal's own Hand, with great Expedition, was made up, and he had inclos'd in that to the King, the Cross and the Ribbon of the Order of the Holy Ghost, having directed the Whole to the Marquis *de Torcy*, he got up into a Chaise, in order to repair to *Vicoigne*, by the nearest and most direct Way, which led to the Camp of the Allies. The Guard which the Count *de Lille* had appointed being not in the Way, the Cardinal, notwithstanding, continued his Journey.

As soon as Prince *Eugene* of Savoy was inform'd of his March, and that he was near the Camp, he took Coach, and went a great way to meet him, accompanied only by the Prince of *Auvergne*, with whom the Cardinal had had no Correspondence since the Year 1702. After the first usual Compliments, on the like Occasions, those Three Princes rode together in a Coach, and went to the Quarters of Prince *Eugene*, who, at their Arrival, presented, before the Cardinal, several Princes and General Officers, who were there. Then they placed themselves at Table, and din'd all together. After that Repast, Prince *Eugene* conducted him into his own Apartment, which he was willing, by all means, to resign to him, notwithstanding the Instances the Cardinal made to be excus'd from accepting it. Within a Moment after, my Lord *Harwich*, Son to the Duke of *Schomberg*, came thither, to make him a Compliment on the part of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, who sent him from his Quarters as soon as he was inform'd of

of his Arrival, being not able to go thither himself that Day, because he was wholly taken up in observing the Motions which he had just heard the *French* were making on his side. However, the next Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* went to pay a Visit to the Cardinal, with whom he dined at the Quarters of Prince *Eugene*. After Dinner, the Deputies of *Holland*, who are in the Army of the Allies, the other Princes, General Officers, and all the Persons of Quality, who had not seen him the day before, went also to make him a Visit at Prince *Eugene's* Apartment.

But, forasmuch as the Cardinal was not dispos'd to stay any longer in the Camp of the Allies, he chose to come this day to this Place, attended with a numerous Guard. He was saluted with a Discharge of the Cannon upon his Arrival, and was immediately complimented by all the Ecclesiastick and Secular Bodies of the Town in the Episcopal Palace, which my Lord *Albemarle*, our Governor, gave him for his Residence, seeing he would not accept of his own, which he offer'd him, pressing him to take it, if he judg'd it most convenient. The Magistrates sent for Wine for him out of the Town. Lieutenant General *des Villars*, who commands here in the Absence of the Earl of *Albemarle*, plac'd a Guard of Honour at all the Gates of the Palace, before the Cardinal's Arrival, and, at the same time, sent his Son a great way out of the Town, to meet him, being unable to go thither himself by reason of his Indisposition. The said Governor was at the Palace when the Cardinal arriv'd, who thank'd him for the Guard of Honour, and all his Marks of Respect towards him.

Sir, You may perceive by this short Relation which I give you, very much in haste, that the Cardinal was receiv'd every where, with all the Honours due to his Birth, Dignity, and Personal Merit. 'Tis said, he will stay here till he sets out for *Rome*; but that he will not undertake that long Journey till the hot Weather is over.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,
 The Cardinal de Bouillon, a Prince by Extraction, rais'd to the first Dignity in the Universal Church, next to the Pope, to be impudently in the Palace of Paris, (in which he only put his foot) if they can take his Bed; I thought that I should please the whole World, by making publick the opinion of the *Siene Dignified*, Attorney General of the Parliament of Paris, which is come to my hands, and upon which, has interposed an Authority which contains a Judgment directly to the contrary, and to add thereto the Reasons which a Private Person of my Acquaintance, a Man of Sense and Candour, has made upon the said Opinion and Affairs.

THE ARRREST OF THE PARLIAMENT of PARIS,

Pass'd upon the Opinion and the Petition of the

Sieur **DAGUESSEAU,**

ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Presented at the

TOURNELLE,

(Which is a Court for the Tryal of Criminal Causes)

CONTAINING

A Warrant for seizing the Body of the Cardinal de Bouillon,

Dean of the Sacred College, Bishop of Orléans, &c. and

those of Father Montiers, and the Sieur de Serte; with

Some Reflexions of M. v. upon the said Opinion and

Arrest.

To the READER.

FOrasmuch as I apprehend the Amazement and Indignation conceiv'd, almost every where, because the Secular Judges have rashly condemn'd the Cardinal de Bouillon, a Prince by Extraction, rais'd to the first Dignity in the Universal Church, next to the Pope, to be imprison'd in the Palace Gaols of Paris, (into which are only put Malefactors) if they can take his Body; I thought that I should please the whole World, by making publick the Opinion of the Sieur Daguesseau, Attorney General of the Parliament of Paris, which is come to my Hands, and upon which, has interven'd an Arrest which contains a Judgment hitherto unexampled, and to add thereto the Reflexions which a Private Person of my Acquaintance, a Man of Sense and Candour, has made upon the said Opinion and Arrest.

The

**The PETITION of the Attorney-General to the
Parliament of Paris, against the Cardinal de Bouillon,
the 28th of May, 1710.**

THE King's Attorney-General declares in his Petition, that he has been informed that the Cardinal de Bouillon having been excommunicated by his Disobedience, the Command which the King gave him in the Year 1707, to retire to *Tournay*, or to *Clugny*, with a Prohibition to depart thence till fresh Orders; the King granted him the Indulgence † of a Permission, to reside in such other Places of the Kingdom as he pleased, provided they were thirty Leagues distant from *Paris*: But that, instead of making good use of this Favour, and, on the contrary, abusing the easy Access † granted him to the Frontiers of the Kingdom, he has formed, and put in execution a Design to leave the same, not only without Permission, but, contrary to the known and positive Will of the King, equally contravening the Tenour of the Edict of the Month of *August*, 1669, and that of *July*, 1705, and the Declarations made in pursuance of the said Edicts: That to this first Crime, he has added another much more heinous than the former, by passing over to the Enemy, by the Favour and

Assistance of their Troops: And that, finally, adding Rebellion to his Disobedience, and the Crime of High Treason, he has written a Falsity in Fact; for at that time, there was no manner of Question concerning Disobedience, till four Months after, when it was thought advisable to accuse him for having returned from *Caprarola* to *Rome*; but the *Sieur Daguesseau* only pays his Compliments at the Expence of Truth and Justice.

† However, this Indulgence is very far from being plenary, such a one as the Cardinal de Bouillon granted to the Catholick Church, at opening the Spiritual Gate of the *Vatican*, for the great Universal and Civil Jubilee, on *Christmas Eve*, in 1699; a Function which was never exercised by any Person below the Pope.

† Another Falsity; seeing that the Cardinal de Bouillon was nearer the Frontiers of *France*, by the Way of *Savoy*, *Geneva*, and *Switzerland*, when within the Extent of his Abbies of *Burgundy*, where he was confin'd, than he was when at *Abbeville*. Besides that, five Years ago he had a verbal Permission from the King, to go over all his Kingdom, where-ever he pleas'd, provided that he did not come within thirty Leagues of *Paris*; and, by virtue of that verbal Permission, he was, in the Years 1707, and 1708, at *Dijon*, *Rouen*, and also at *Osny*, within seven Leagues of *Paris*, at a House belonging to the *Marschal de Chamilly*, at *Dammery* in *Champagne*; since which time, he has resided, during nine Months, in a Country-House at the Gate of *Lions*, call'd *La Claire*.

Assistance of their ||| Troops: And that, finally, adding Rebellion to his Disobedience, and the Crime of High Treason, he has written a Letter to the King, which contains an express Renunciation of the Quality of a Subject, and a formal Disowning of his Sovereign Lord, to whom he has sent the Resignation (which he terms Voluntary) of his Dignities of Great Almoner and Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost, of which he has been dispossess'd since the Year 1700, as if he was engaged to the State only, by the Oaths which he took when he enter'd upon the Possession of those Two Dignities, and as if he could, by that * needless Resignation, loose the indissoluble Bonds which engag'd him, in Quality of a Subject, to his King and Country. And, that he might give so rash an Enterprize a Gloss yet more Criminal, he chooses to shelter himself equally under the Ap-

peal of the Indulgence of a Pardon, to which he is entitled, as a Subject of the Kingdom, and as a Peer of France. But that, instead of making good use of this Ex-
 ||| Another Mistake advanced by the *Sieur Daguesseau*; for the Cardinal de Bouillon did not pass over to the Enemy from the King, by the Favour and Assistance of their Troops; he pass'd thither, attended only by his own small Equipage, without so much as having along with him the Guard he desired of the Count de Lille, Commander in Arras, having not found the same ready at the Gate of the Town, according to the Directions that the Count de Lille had given in Writing to the Major. The said Resignation was not needless, seeing that without it, the King could not lawfully give away to others his Charge of Great Almoner of France, nor his Dignity of Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost, since, besides, the Cardinal de Bouillon was not divested of those Two Dignities for any Crime proved and judg'd as such, according to the Laws of the Kingdom, which ought to be observed in what concerns the most notorious, the greatest, and the most contemptible Criminals. Moreover, with respect to the Dignity of Prelate Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost, according to the Oath which the King had taken thereof, before God, upon the *Evangelists*, the Day of his Coronation, neither he, nor any other Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost, can be deprived thereof, but for a Crime averr'd and judg'd as such, by the Plurality of Voices in a General Chapter of the said Order: All which Formalities have not been observed in reference to the Cardinal de Bouillon, tho' in no wise a Criminal.

† The Cardinal de Bouillon is not a natural Subject of his most Christian Majesty, but of the late Duke of Bouillon his Father, at that time even Sovereign of Sedan; as the *Sieur Daguesseau*, Attorney General, might understand, by reading only the Registers of the Parliament of Paris, in the Year 1639, or 1640, at the time when the late Duke of Bouillon, entering into an Alliance with the Emperor and the King of Spain, made War against Lewis XIII. and gain'd the Battle of Sedan against the Army of France, commanded by the Marechal de Chavillon, whom he entirely defeated: In the beginning of which Battle, the Count de Solfons, a Prince of the Blood-Royal of France, after several Years Refuge at Sedan, was kill'd.

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pearance of a pretended || Sovereignty, the Existence of which is out of his Memory, and under the Splendor of a * Dignity, which he owes to the King's Protection. Which joins, in his Person, to the Engagements common to him with the other Subjects of the King, the Bonds of a particular Acknowledgment, - which ought to unite him inviolably to the Interest of his Sovereign, as his Benefactor, as well as his Master.

But since he has had the Misfortune to forget, in a Moment, so many Titles equally Venerable, the Attorney General would think himself deficient in his Duty to the King, the State, and to the Honour of his Ministry, if he did not follow the Foot-steps of his Predecessors.

|| A Term falsely advanc'd by the *Sieur Daguesseau*, and of which he would have been ashamed, was never so little Integrity join'd to his Understanding; unless he is of the same Opinion with those who believe, that the Faith of Oaths and the most solemn Treaties ought to be violated, when it becomes contrary to the Interest or Passion of his Prince. And if the said Attorney General of the Parliament of *Paris*, who wants no Parts nor Skill, had ever read the Registers of the Parliament of *Paris* in the Year 1657, he would have known, that there is no Foreign Sovereignty which has been so positively and so authentickly acknowledged by the Parliament of *Paris*, as the Sovereignty of *Sedan*, and that by reason of the Ratification made by the Parliament, in 1651, or 1652, of the Contract of the Exchange of that Sovereignty pass'd between His Most Christian Majesty, actually on the Throne, and the late Duke of *Bouillon*, Father of the Cardinal of that Name, Dean of the *Sacred College*, who is now treated in *France*, and in the Parliament of *Paris*, after so ignominious a manner, as will not, in the present Age, nor those to come, do any Prejudice to his Personal Glory, nor to that of his Family, but rather to the Parliament of *Paris*, and the Authors of such Treatment.

* The *Sieur Daguesseau*, a Magistrate of greater Capacity than Justice, passes very lightly over the Dignity of the Cardinal, which he does not so much as mention, because he well knows, in his Conscience, that by the Laws of the Kingdom, with respect even to the true Subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, the Dignity of Cardinal entirely frees them from Subjection to the King, in order to subject themselves only to the Pope; which is the reason, that that very Instant when a Bishop of *France* is rais'd to the Dignity of a Cardinal, the Regale of a Bishop which he possesses there is turn'd over to the King's Use, as if he was dead upon his Account; and also, that that Bishop, so promoted to the Cardinalship, is also obliged to take a new Oath of Fidelity to His Majesty, who administers the same in Person, even as the Cardinals *de Fanson* and *Noailles* did, who are now actually living, the one Bishop of *Beauvais*, and the other Archbishop of *Paris*. The first in 1690, and the other in 1700, took the said New Oath.

¶ No Man can be found, in the present Time, nor in the Histories of Ages past, who has so far advanced his Acknowledgment and Submission to the Commands and Will even of his natural and lawful Sovereign, as the Cardinal *de Bouillon* has, with respect to his Most Christian Majesty, for having nominated him to the Cardinalship in 1668; by virtue of which Recommendation, he alone was made, the following Year, Cardinal, before *Clement IX.* made any other Promotion.

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tors, who knowing, that, according to the Word of God, even every Soul ought to be Subject to the Temporal Powers, whom Heaven has establish'd to govern Men, have thought themselves oblig'd to excite the Court, on the like Occasions, to employ the Power deriv'd to it from the King, to procure Respect to Royal Majesty, and to restrain by great Examples, such, whose Preferment renders the Crime more notorious, and Impunity the more dangerous. By reason of these pressing Motives, the Attorney General thinks himself indispensably oblig'd to have recourse to the Authority of the Court, against the Enterprize of the Cardinal *de Bouillon*: And, forasmuch as the King has deliver'd into his Hands, the Letter which the Cardinal wrote to His Majesty, with another Letter which he sent, at the same time, to the Marquis *de Torcy*, Minister and Secretary of State, the Attorney General, who finds, in these Two Letters, both the Crime and Conviction of the Writer, thinks, he ought to desire this Court to vouchsafe to grant the Ratification thereof.

Upon this CONSIDERATION, be pleas'd to permit the King's Attorney General to make an Information of the Facts contain'd in the present *Petition*, together with the Circumstances and Dependencies, before the Judge, who reports the Cases; and to order, that the Two Letters, dated from *Arras* the 22^d of May, 1710, written by the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, the One to the King, and the Other to the said Marquis *de Torcy*, may be enter'd in the Criminal Registry of the Court, as Pieces serving towards his Conviction. A verbal Process being drawn up, in the first place, from the State of the said Pieces, by the said Judge, who reports the Cases, and the Substitute of the Attorney General acting according to the Order in the Presence of the said Judge, he may proceed to the Proof of the said Letters, as written by the Hand of the said Cardinal *de Bouillon*, by such skillful Judges of Writing, as the Court shall please to appoint to the Business, who shall be heard each separately in the Form of Evidences, and that by comparing of Pieces, which shall be agreed upon with the Attorney General, or which, for want of an Agreement, shall be receiv'd in the Form prescrib'd by the Order. Therefore, let the whole be produc'd to the King's Attorney General, and be made appear to the Court, as a reasonable Order: And you will do well.

Sign'd, DAGUESSEAU, the 28th of May, 1710.

Upon this *Petition*, an Arrest was presently pass'd at the *Tournelle* of *Paris*, conformable to the said Opinion, except that it was order'd that the Criminal-Lieutenant of *Abbeville* should go to the Places to examine the Evidences.

The ARREST of the Parliament of Paris, (the Courts of the Great Chamber and Tournelle being assembled) pass'd the 20th of June, 1710; containing a Warrant for seizing the Body of the Cardinal de Bouillon, Dean of the Sacred College, Bishop of Ostia, &c. and those of Father Monthiers, and the Chevalier de Serte.

THE Court of the Great Chamber and Tournelle being assembled, and having seen the Information exhibited by Order of the Court, by M. John de Nain, Judge therein, of the 31st of May last, and the 2d and 3d of this instant June, in Execution of an Arrest of the 28th of May, made at the Petition of the King's Attorney General, against the Cardinal de Bouillon, and his Accomplices: Another Information exhibited by the Criminal-Lieutenant of Abbeville, the said 2d and 3d Days, as well as the 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th of the Month of June, according to the said Arrest of the 28th of May: Another Information made by the said M. John de Nain, Judge, the 17th of this instant June, for the Reason of the Proof of Two Letters, sent and sign'd by the above-said Cardinal de Bouillon, dated the 22d of the said Month of May.

Having also look'd upon the said Two Letters as Pieces tending to his Conviction, together with the Opinion of the King's Attorney-General, and having heard the Report of the said John de Nain, the Judge: Upon the Whole, the said Court orders that the Cardinal de Bouillon, * Father Monthiers the Jesuite, and him named Serte, qualified as Gentleman, † in the Service of the said Cardinal de Bouillon, be taken into Custody, and carried to the Prisons of the Palace-Gaols, ‡ in order to be heard, and examin'd, upon the Contents of

* Father Monthiers is a Jesuite of Merit, a Gentleman by Birth, raised by himself, and by his whole Family, for above thirty Years, to the Cardinal, and to the whole most Serene Family of Bouillon.

† The Sieur de Serte is a Gentleman of the most distinguish'd Probity, and own'd as such by the whole World, and, in particular, by His Most Christian Majesty, who would fain have engag'd him in his Service in the Year 1690, by drawing him off from the Cardinal de Bouillon, to whom he had adhered for above 40 Years.

‡ Indeed, a very suitable Place of Residence for the chief Person of the Church, next to the Supreme thereof: and this in Obedience to the Orders of a Most Christian King, who takes a Pride in the Title of the Eldest Son of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church.

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the said Informations, in the Presence of the Judge who reports this present Arrest, if they can be apprehended; otherwise, to be summon'd to appear; and the Revenues of the said Cardinal *de Bouillon*, and the *Sieur de Serte* to be seiz'd and register'd, and a Sequestrator appointed for that Purpose, till they comply with the said Order; and *John Lucas*, Notary Royal of *Abbeville*, shall be obliged to send to the Criminal Registry of the Court, Dispatches in Form of Deeds of Resignation and Assignment, made by the said Cardinal *de Bouillon*, receiv'd by him as Notary, and which are in his Possession. The Court obliges the said *Lucas* to do this, and enjoins him to obey this principal Command, upon the Penalty of a Fine of 100 Livres, and Suspension. Therefore, let the whole be produc'd to the King's Attorney-General, to be order'd according to Law. Done in the Parliament the 20th of June, 1710.

Sign'd,

DONGOIS.

I will conclude all these short Reflexions upon the Petition presented to the *Tournelle*, by the Attorney-General, and upon the Arrest of the Parliament of *Paris*, containing the Warrant for seizing the Body of the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, by observing to you, that the said Attorney-General, a Man otherwise of a great Capacity and Insight, has been so very sensible of the Force of my Arguments, which I have briefly laid down hereafter, in Explanation of the Sentiments of the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, specify'd in his Letter written to his Most Christian Majesty, the 22d of May last, before he set out from *Arras*; that that Magistrate, contrary to his own Knowledge and Understanding, was obliged, in order to find the Cardinal *de Bouillon* Criminal, to make a Supposition that when he came into the World, the late Duke of *Bouillon*, his Father, was not, in Reality, a Sovereign Prince; discoursing of the Sovereignty of *Sedan*, as of a pretended Sovereignty; for without that he could not forbear owning, that he could not ground his Opinion upon any legal Foundation.

I argue thus, and every just and sensible Man ought to do the like.

'Tis a constant Maxim, and receiv'd among all Nations, never so little civiliz'd, and not entirely barbarous and tyrannical, that EVERY SON OF A PRINCE, ACTUALLY AND RIGHTFULLY A SOVEREIGN, becomes at his Birth, a Subject of his Father, in whatsoever Part of the World he happens

to

to be born. There is a fresh Proof of this Truth, in the Person of the late Prince *Lewis*, Marquis of *Baden*, who was born at *Paris*, as well as Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, his Cousin, to which Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, *Lewis XIV.* stood Godfather, at the Font in the Chappel of the *Louvre*.

Now, the Cardinal *de Bouillon* is the Son of a Prince, undeniably a Sovereign; for, without mentioning the Duchy of *Bouillon*, one of the ancientest, and in itself one of the most independent Sovereign Duchies of *Europe*, of which his Family is in actual Possession, by the Two last Treaties, made at *Nimeguen* and *Ryswick*; the late Duke his Father, when the Cardinal *de Bouillon* was born, was actually, at that time, Sovereign Prince of *Sedan*, and of a small Part of the Duchy of *Bouillon*; which Sovereignties he did not exchange with *Lewis XIV.* then on the Throne, till several Years after the Birth of the said Cardinal. There needs nothing more to be convinc'd hereof, than to have the Contract of Exchange, which was made in the Year 1651, which may be read in Page 600, of the Third Tome of the choice Collection of all the Treaties of Peace, made since the Nativity of our Saviour, till now; which Book was printed in Four Tomes in Folio, in the Year 1700.

'Tis, therefore, evident, That the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, in what Part soever of the World he was born, is a natural Subject of his Father; and is not, by his Birth, that of any other Sovereign Prince. This exposes the Impertinence, as well of the Inferences of the *Sieur Daguesseau*, Attorney-General in the Parliament of *Paris*, as of those of the *Sieur de Nain*, who made a Report of this Affair, which was referr'd to the *Tournelle*; a very passionate old Man, whose remarkable and extravagant Passion against the Church of *Rome* in general, and the Cardinal *de Bouillon* in particular, was known in all *Paris*, in the Month of *August*, 1709; which Transport of Fury he completed in the Month of *March*, this present Year, by the Manner after which he receiv'd a Letter from the Cardinal, Two Days before Judgment was given in the Great Chamber of the Parliament of *Paris*, the 18th of *March*, on the Affair whereof he was the Reporter. It was, in this Report, that he had discharg'd the Character of a fiery Counsellor, against the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, to whom he had always, for above Nine Years, deny'd Permission to prosecute personally his most important Affairs, in all the Tribunals to which they were remov'd; and he declar'd himself, without any Consideration, in favour of the Monks, revolted from the Order of *Cluny*, the publick Adversaries of the Cardinal in that Affair, wherein he has suffer'd, for above Five Years, continual and inexpressible Vexations;
inso-

Inasmuch that the *Sieur de Nain*, Senior of the Great Chamber, has thereby acquir'd such Esteem, as well as the *Sieur Daguesseau*, by his Opinion in the same Affair, from the Cardinal's Enemies, that they are persuaded, those Two Magistrates will not fail to pay them a good Compliment, by again signalizing themselves against him in the Affair now under Debate; which has been referr'd to the *Tournelle* of *Paris*, by the Arrest which his *Most Christian Majesty* pass'd in his supreme Council, the 28th of *May*, in the present Year; that is to say, the next Day, (without Delay) after that on which his Majesty receiv'd the Letter which the Cardinal wrote to him, before he departed from *Arras*, on the 22d of *May* last.

As that time, Sovereign Prince of Sedan, and of a small Part of the Duchy of Bouillon, which Sovereigns he did not exchange with Lewis XIV. then on the Throne, till several Years after the Birth of the said Cardinal. There needs nothing more to be convinc'd here of, than to have the Contract of Exchange, which was made in the Year 1651, which may be read in Page 600. of the Third Tome of the choice Collection of all the Treaties of Peace, made since the Revival of our Nation, in now; which Book was printed in Four Tomes in Folio, in the Year 1700.

That the Cardinal de Bouillon, in what Part forever of the World he was born, is a natural Subject of his Father; and is not, by his Birth, that of any other Sovereign Prince.

This exposes the Injustice, as well as the Impudence of the *Sieur Daguesseau*, Attorney-General in the Parliament of *Paris*, as of those of the *Sieur de Nain*, who made a Report of this Affair,

which was referred to the *Tournelle*; a very passionate old Man, whose temerity and extravagance, when in the Church of

Rome in 1674, and the Cardinal de Bouillon in particular, was known in all Parts of the Kingdom of France, 1700; which Transport

of Ruff he committed in the Month of *March*, this present Year, by the Manner after which he receiv'd a Letter from the Cardinal. Two

Days before Judgment was given in the great Chamber of the Parliament of *Paris*, the 18th of *March*, on the Affair whereof he was the Report, was in this Report, that he had receiv'd the

Character of a Ruffian, against the Cardinal de Bouillon, to whom he had always been a bitter Enemy, and a bitter Enemy to

protest. especially his most important Affairs, in all the Kingdoms of France, were removed, and he was left in a state of

distress, in reason of the Absence of the Cardinal de Bouillon, who had been the publick Advocate of the Cardinal in that Affair, which he had

lasted for above five Years, continual and incessant

CON-

CONSIDERATIONS
UPON THE
LETTER
Written to the
Most Christian KING,
By his EMINENCY the Cardinal *de*
BOUILLON,
Upon Account of his
DEPARTURE
FROM THE
Kingdom of *FRANCE*.

L O N D O N :

Printed for JOHN MORPHEW near *Sta-*
tioners-Hall. 1710.

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Upon Account of his

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Kingdom of FRANCE

LONDON:

Printed for John Morphew Deaf St.
Trinity-Hall 1710.

The LETTER of his most Eminent Highness the Cardinal de Bouillon, Dean of the Sacred College, to His Most Christian Majesty.

SIRE, Arras, May 22. 1710.

I Acquaint Your Majesty by this Letter, (which I give myself the Honour to write to You, after above Ten Years most unexampled, most unjust, and least deserv'd Sufferings, endur'd, on my part, all that time, with the deepest Silence, as well as with the most constant, and, perhaps, the most refin'd Patience; not only with Respect to the World, but even with Respect to God and his Church) I acquaint Your Majesty, I say, with the most profound Respect, that I voluntarily resign (and none can interpret it to be an Acknowledgment of a Crime which I never committed) my Office of Great Almoner of *France*, and my Dignity of one of the Nine Prelates, Commanders of the Order of the Holy-Ghost, which has the Honour to have for its Head and Chief Master, Your Majesty; who, on the Day of Your Solemn Inauguration, swore upon the Evangelists, to observe the Statutes of the said Order. In pursuance of which Statutes, I inclose in this Letter, the Ribbon and Cross of the Order of the Holy-Ghost, which, out of pure Respect and Submission to Your Majesty's Orders, I have always carried about me, under my Cloaths, from the Time of the Arrest which Your Majesty pass'd against me when absent and unheard, so much as even by my Letters, in Your Supreme Council, the 11th of September, 1709.

In Consequence of the Resignations wherewith I now acquaint Your Majesty, I resume the Liberty which my Extraction as a Sovereign Prince, the Son of a Sovereign, dependent only on God, and my Dignity of Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, and Dean of the Sacred College, Bishop of *Astis*, first Suffragan of the Church of *Rome*, naturally give me; a Liberty both Secular and Ecclesiastick, of which I voluntarily depriv'd myself, no otherwise than by the Two Oaths which I took to Your Majesty, who tender'd them to me in Person, in the Year 1671, the first for the Charge of Chief Almoner of *France*, the Principal of the Four great Offices of Your Household and Crown; and the second for the Dignity of the Ninth Prelate, Commander of the Order of the Holy-Ghost; of which Oaths I always acquitted myself most faithfully and most religiously, (so long as I possess'd those Two Dignities, which I now voluntarily

quit) and with such exact Observance of the Commands and Will of your Majesty, in every thing which was not contrary to the Service of God and his Church, that I earnestly wish, I could pretend to like Obedience with Respect to the Commands and Will of the Almighty, whereto I shall solely apply myself the rest of my Days, by serving God in his Church, in the Post immediately under his Vicegerent, where Divine Providence has fix'd me, tho' most unworthy. And in that Quality which binds me entirely to the Service of the Holy See, I assure your Majesty that I am, and shall be to the last Breath of my Life, with that profound Respect which is due to Royal Majesty,

SIR,

Your Majesty's most Humble and most Obedient Servant,

The Cardinal de Bouillon, Dean of the Sacred College.

A LETTER from the Cardinal de Bouillon to the Marquis de Torcy.

SIR,

Arras, May 22. 1710.

I Have nothing to add to the Letter, which I do myself the Honour to write to the King, and which I direct to you, in order to deliver it to him, but to intreat you, because I am just now setting out for my Abbey of Vicoigne, most humbly to excuse me to him, that I had not time to transcribe it, in order to render it more conformable to the profound Respect which I shall have all my Life long for his Majesty, and to desire you, at the same time, to continue me in the Honour of your Esteem and Friendship. You may see, Sir, by the Dirtiness of the Blue Ribbon, which is the last that I have put off, that in Conformity to my Obligations and my Oath, I have always worn it exactly under my Cloaths, to reconcile the Obligation impos'd upon me by my Oath, with my Submission to the Commands and Will of his Majesty.

Sir, no one can honour you more sincerely, nor be more sensible than I, of the Marks of your Amity, which, I assure myself, will induce you to resent, with Trouble, the Step, which, at the End of Ten Years Sufferings, I have been compell'd to make, nevertheless, without failing in any one Point of my Duties to God, his Church, the King, and my own particular Honour.

The Cardinal de Bouillon, Dean of the Sacred College.

C O N-

CONSIDERATIONS UPON THE LETTER.

SIR,

HOW could you not think, altho' I sent you the Letter of the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, that his Eminency could never resolve upon so desperate an Enterprize, as to return, to the *Most Christian King*, the Blue Ribbon of his Order; and to deliver up, into his Majesty's Hand, all the Dignities which he held from him? Are you even so far influenc'd by the Terrour which the Name of *Lewis le Grand* has struck into the World, for a few Years, as to believe it unwarrantable for a Person to speak freely to him in a good Cause, and to make use of the Liberty of even the most Miserable, to complain of Wrongs suffer'd, and whereof he can see no End? All things change, and we have seen so many *Revolutions* in *Europe*, in Matters even of the greatest Importance, that there is, as it were, no longer any Cause to admire the Reason of the present one. Therefore, his Eminency the Cardinal *de Bouillon* determin'd to leave the Kingdom of *France*, for Reasons which he expresses only in general, under the Term of Persecution; and seeing he is remarkable by his Quality of Prince, and was possess'd of one of the chief Dignities of the Crown, he could not do it with Honour, without acquainting the King therewith, and without delivering up those Offices to him, which held him under an Obligation to his Majesty. He resumes, as you see, the Liberty, which his Extraction from a Foreign Sovereign Family gives him, and chooses rather to cease to be a *Frenchman*, as for his own Part, being content to retain the Subjection wherein his Dignity of Cardinal engages him towards the Pope; by vertue whereof, he is preparing to go and live at *Rome*, in Exchange

Exchange for the Court of *Versailles*. What do you find in all this repugnant to the Justice and *Decorum* which ought to regulate the Affairs of the World, and particularly the Proceedings of Princes? You have been inform'd of the chief Causes of the Discontent which that Prince has receiv'd for Ten Years. 'Tis the Misfortune of Kings, that oftentimes their Goodness and their Justice are liable to be deceiv'd by their Ministers, and those entrusted by them, who being not exempt from Passions, make use of their Authority and their Name to gratify them, and abuse the Objects of their Envy, or their particular Hatred. Every one knows, that his Eminency, both by the Sincerity of his Heart, and by the Force of the Engagements he was under to procure the Advantage of the Crown, was inclin'd thereto with all the Zeal of a Subject, and a most affectionate Minister. His Person was extremely valu'd at *Rome*, both for his profound Knowledge, and the Godliness of his Behaviour, that Court having a particular Esteem for all those who possess the two rich Qualities which are so great an Honour to him: His Eminency going on and regulating his Conduct with an Intention altogether pure, and an Integrity worthy the Reward of another Age, disregarded the other Spectators round him, and being wholly influenc'd by his Non-Obligation, and the Impressions which that makes upon a Heart truly sincere, gave heed to, and delighted solely in the Pleasure of a good Conscience. The King being sensible of all this, sent him to *Rome* for several Reasons, and particularly enjoin'd him to use the Diligence which the Dispatch of Ecclesiastick Affairs requires, and that he might have a Subject in the said Court who he knew could contribute, more than any other, to the keeping up of a good Correspondence with his Majesty. But the Conjunction of the Time, and the great Probability of the Death of Pope *Innocent XII.* made the other *French* Cardinals repair likewise to *Rome*, and gave Occasion for the Emulation of some Persons, and for the Disgust which afterwards follow'd thereupon. Every one knew the Genius of these. 'Tis to be understood, of Two, who nourishing under the Purple, all the Cares of the World, and a Watchfulness of all the Intrigues of the Court, it was an easy Matter to conceive, that the Credit of his Eminency, as well with the Pope, as with the King, made them uneasy; and that in the said Posture of Affairs, they apply'd themselves to diminish it, to extol their Devotion to the King, if they could convince him, that their Diligence had restor'd his Interests, which had been weakly maintain'd by his Eminency. The Affairs then under Debate were extremely nice, and it was no small Difficulty to manage them, without doing some Prejudice to Conscience. Every one is not equally touch'd with the Care of this, and those who devote themselves, without any Reserve, to the Service of Princes, seldom approve of the Precautions and Measures which others observe in their Behaviour, so as, if possible, to offend neither God nor the Prince. The wary Conduct of the Cardinal *de Bouillon* was represented to the King, not only as an Indifferency for his Service, but as a Design concerted to betray him. Insomuch that the King, whom a long Series of Prosperities had render'd impatient of any Opposition, of what Nature soever, seem'd offended thereat, and turn'd him out of his Favour. This is, in general, the History of the Disgrace of his Eminency, and this is the particular Account thereof, such as he publishes, and from which the King himself does not dissent; tho' being

being prepossess'd by those who took care to exasperate Matters, he was induc'd to pass a different Judgment from what he would have given, had it not been for that Prepossession. The Archbishop of *Cambray* being become the Object of the Hatred of a Person, who had a great Influence over the Mind of the King, for some Reasons unknown only to such who have no Knowledge of the Court of *France*; several Courtiers, who contributed to the Resentment of that Person, in order to advance themselves still farther in the King's Esteem by his means, were ready to affront the Archbishop of *Cambray*. By Misfortune, the said Prelate having, at that time, publish'd a Book under the Title of *Maxims of Saints*, treating of Contemplation, and the Pure Love of God; those who went about to do him a Prejudice, took occasion to examine it, and pretended, they had met with some Opinions therein incompatible with the Purity of the Faith, and different from those which the Church has embraced upon the same Matters. This Dispute presently started Two Parties; but one of them, encourag'd by the Favour of the Court, threatned to reduce the other to the severest Extremities, if it did not yield and submit passively to the Condemnation of the Archbishop of *Cambray*, who had been already, before-hand, divested of the Charge of Tutor to His Most Christian Majesty's Grandsons, which he had, till then, perform'd with all manner of Approbation. This Man seeing that the Torrent of the Court, always enslav'd by those who have an Interest in the Favour of the Prince, was against him, demanded, that the Judgment of his Cause, and of the Purity of his Doctrine, might be refer'd to the Holy See. At another time, the Clergy of *France* would have pretended, by virtue of certain Prerogatives annex'd to the *Gallican Church*, to be immediate Judge of this Affair, and that the Court of *Rome* could not be sued in upon the first Demand, and to pass the first Judgment upon it: But they were so well persuad'd of the Pope's Partiality, and his Inclination to favour the Most Christian King in all things, that they gave him up that Cause which he refer'd, according to the Method of the Court of *Rome*, to the Examination of Assemblies particularly deputed for that purpose.

The Cardinal *de Bouillon* managed at that time, as it was reported, the Interests of the King, and of the Crown in that Court; and he was charg'd to sollicite, not so much the Decision of the Affair, as the Condemnation of the Book, and the Archbishop, whom the Court design'd absolutely to ruin: His Eminency had made a Profession of a particular Friendship towards the Archbishop of *Cambray*: He was declar'd a Minister of the King; and, by a third Character, he was a Cardinal, and one of those whom the Pope employ'd to examine Causes of this Nature; so that he had need of all the Prudence and Skill he was Master of, to manage so nice an Affair, and, in doing thereof, to discharge the Characters which appear'd so different of a Friend of the Accus'd, of a Solicitor against that Friend, and of a Judge in his Cause. This, in reality, occasion'd the Enemies of his Eminency, and those who espoused the Passions of the Court, to blacken him to His Majesty, as if, by his Interest and Care, the Court of *Rome* had deferred a Judgment which was expected with the greatest Impatience.

It was, nevertheless, very true, that notwithstanding the Inclination which Pope *Innocent XII.* had to favour the King of *France*, in every thing that lay in his

his Power; nevertheless, being exceedingly pleas'd with the Submission which the Archbishop of *Cambray* discover'd, and the Appeal made of his Cause, to a Foreign Tribunal, against the Pretensions of the Clergy, and the *Gallican* Church, which the Court of *Rome* desires, and will always desire to contradict, in order to see all the Churches equally submitted to her Power: Pope *Innocent*, I say, and all his Court, being charm'd with that Submission, and that Appeal, passionately desired to protect him, and to withdraw him from the Prosecution, which, they saw, was only egg'd on by disrespectful Passions, in an Affair like this; wherein the sole Business in debate, was, of Speculations, and abstracted Matters, in which very few Persons were capable to be concerned. They design'd, therefore, to elude the Judgment, and let the Cause die: For which end, they delay'd to pronounce, and appear'd in no wise dispos'd to proceed to any Determination thereof. The Cardinal does not make mention of this Motive that put off the Sentence, for Reasons which may be easily guess'd. But such who were then at *Rome*, and who know the Intrigue of it, are very well inform'd thereof. The Cardinal's Enemies triumph'd upon this Delay, giving the King to understand, that it was he alone who put off the Decision of it, by the powerful Offices he us'd, for that purpose, with the Pope, and the Examiners; in whose Opinions, he design'd, by all manner of Ways, to justify the Archbishop, as his particular Friend. The thing was so much the more plausible, in regard the said Friendship was known; and the Cardinal having, all along, made Profession of an Integrity, which engag'd him only with Persons of the same Sentiments; he never troubled himself to procure the Approbation of his Conduct by others, and, consequently, gave grounds to believe, that the Thoughts on the most sublime Perfection, which was the Matter treated of in the Book of the *Maxims of Saints*, fitted his own particular Fancy; and that he sought to make them triumph in the Oppositions made against them. Kings are like other Men; and even, more than they, susceptible of the Impressions given them, as well by giving ear only to such Persons, who inform them of Affairs, all after one and the same manner, as by supposing that these are sincere, discourse with them upon a perfect Intelligence, and that they dare not tell them any thing but the Truth. For this Reason, they close with their Sentiments; no body presuming ever to undeceive them, for fear of falling under the Resentment of those who have gone before them, and given the first Intelligence.

It is also another Misfortune of those, who are misrepresented to Princes, that a thousand things, which would make no Impression at other Conjunctions, tend to strengthen the Prepossessions conceiv'd of them, and concur to make them be thought so much the more culpable, by how much the more easily they are persuaded, that their Posterior Conduct is a Consequence of a former Design charg'd upon them, for having endeavour'd to offend the Prince, and condemn his Authority. It fell out, while the Affair of the Archbishop of *Cambray* was treating at *Rome*, that the King, who made himself Master of *Strasburg* in the Year 1681, and who perceiv'd the Cardinal *Furstemberg*, Bishop of that City, already very much advanced in Years, thinking to reduce that Church to the Foot of other Churches of *France*, that is to say, to dispose of it in course, by Right of Nomination, easily brought over the Cardinal *de Furstemberg*,

berg, who, as it is known, was in his Favour *usque ad aras*, and even beyond, to accept the Abbot *de Soubise* for Coadjutor; and gave Commission to his Eminency, to obtain the Pope's Approbation of the said Coadjutorship. Nothing could be less to the King's Service, and less capable to keep up the Opinion his Majesty would have continued of his Zeal for the Propagation of the Catholick Religion, than the Nomination of the Abbot of *Soubise* to the Bishoprick. For, since that Town was also, for the greatest part, Protestant, it was a very improper Method to draw the Protestants to the Catholick Church, to give them, for Bishop, an Abbot of a Court, who apparently continued, like the Cardinal of *Furstemberg*, to live, and so spend the Revenues of his Bishoprick, in Feasts, Balls, and Hunting-Matches, leaving the Care of the Conversion of his New Flock to three or four Missionaries, and neglecting the chief and most effectual Method to succeed therein, which is the Personal Presence and Application of a Wise and Zealous Pastor, who would bring forth a quite different Fruit from the said mercenary Labourers, notwithstanding the good Intentions 'tis possible for them to have.

These Reasons consider'd by the Court of *Rome*, and which lay heavy at Heart, notwithstanding the Pope's being devoted to fulfil the Pleasure of the King, induc'd the Cardinal *de Bouillon* to write about them to His Majesty, and to represent them to him with the Freedom and Zeal of a Minister, who truly seeks the Service and Honour of his Master. His Eminency being encourag'd by the same Suggestions of the Pope, as he had seen in that Bishoprick, where he knew, that his own Presence, his Knowledge, and his Zeal, would be quite otherwise effectual for the Conversion of the Protestants, than the Name of a Bishop, whom, it was thought, that his Title of Prince, and the Prospect of other Advancements, would firmly unite to the Court, assumed the Boldness to present himself to the King for the said Mitre, which he did not look upon so much a Dignity, as a new Function, which would oblige him to endeavour to procure the same Grace for others, as God had given him, to depart from the Communion of the Protestants, which he was better capacitated than any other to illustrate, and to lay down Arguments capable of inducing them to re-enter, as he himself had done, into the Bosom of the Church. Nay, considering the thing, in a temporal Respect, which is, thro' the Corruption of the Age, that side of Ecclesiastical Benefices which seems to be chiefly had in view by Kings and Claimants, the Cardinal *de Bouillon* might, with more Justice than any other, aspire to this Nomination, the great and sole Merits of the late Marshal *de Turenne* his Uncle, and the Services done by that Great General for the Crown, which render'd him worthy to be interr'd in the Tomb of Kings, gave him grounds to hope for all manner of Justice from the King, who had continually made so illustrious a Profession of Gratitude and Acknowledgment. In the mean time, by an unexpected Misfortune, the King not only persisted in his Resolution to approve of the Abbot *de Soubise* for Coadjutor, prevail'd upon, as 'tis thought, by a Faction of Kindred and Friends, guided by the Direction of the Princess *de Soubise*, Mother of the Candidate, a Woman, whose natural Graces, peculiar to her Sex, advanced her the highest in the Esteem of the Court, and got her an Ascendant, in particular, over His Majesty; but the single Proposal of the Cardinal *de Bouillon* was taken as Criminal, and remarkably

ably aggravated the *Resentment* the King had entertain'd of his Conduct in the *Affair* of the *Archbishop* of *Cambray*.

The *Cardinal* being inform'd of the bad Effect produc'd by his *Insinuations*, intreated the King to permit him to go himself and give his Majesty an Account of his *Sentiments*, and of his *Proceedings* in both the said *Affairs*. All the Answer he had, was an Order to go and banish himself in his *Abbey* of *Cluny*. That Order was so much the more grievous to him, in regard he saw himself, by that means, incapacitated to represent his *Justification*, and abandon'd to the *Malice* of his *Enemies*, who completely triumph'd over his *Disgrace*, seeing him depriv'd of all Means to recover himself out of it. However, he earnestly desir'd, seeing he was out of a Capacity to return to the Court of *France*, to reside in that of *Rome*, (being also destitute of all publick *Employs*) not only for the keeping up of his *Reputation*, but in order to be furnish'd with the most effectual Means for notifying and discovering his *Innocence* to the King. He earnestly implor'd his Majesty, with all the Submission possible, to consent to that Residence, which became not only advantageous, but even necessary to his Service in that *Conjuncture*, in which *Cardinal Cibo*, *Dean* of the *Sacred College*, being at the Point of Death, and expecting the same every day, it was his indispensable Duty to repair to *Rome*, or within a few Leagues distant from it, to be in a Condition to succeed to that Dignity, which fell to the ancientest of the *Cardinals*, which was the Rank he then possess'd. Seeing he could not obtain any thing, and even before he had positive Refusals from the Court; the *Cardinal de Bouillon* being not able to imagine that the King could take any Delight in seeing him lose the first Post among the eminent Dignities of the Church, went about to obtain of the Pope a Brief by which he might be permitted to make *Option*, as they term it in the Court of *Rome*, that is to say, to succeed to that Charge, altho' absent, and without the Terms of the Distance prescrib'd. He solicited that Brief, that he might incontinently be able to obey the King's Orders, and without losing the Expectation of the *Deanery*; he also intreated the *Prince de Monaco*, a new Ambassador of *France*, at the Court of *Rome*, to use his Interest there, to the end he might obtain it with the less Difficulty: And to declare more effectually his Resignation to his Majesty's Orders, he set out from *Rome* before he had obtain'd it, and stopping at *Caprarola*, he thought he might stay there to be inform'd more precisely of the *Sentiments* of the King, to whom he discover'd, by new Letters which he directed to him, both the Readiness of his Obedience, and the Reasons which oblig'd him to depart no farther from *Rome*, in a *Conjuncture* of the approaching Death of the *Cardinal* the *Dean*, to whom he was naturally to succeed, provided he was at hand to make *Option* of the said Dignity, that is to say, at *Rome*, or only within some Leagues distant from that City.

Who would have thought but so exact an Observance and Submission to the Orders and explain'd *Sentiments* of the King, would have met with Approbation in the Mind of his Most Christian Majesty? In this Belief, his Eminency being inform'd that the *Cardinal Cibo* drew apace near his End, return'd to *Rome*; where he was no sooner arriv'd, but, the same day, the Sick Person expired, and gave him Room to lay claim to his Title of Head of the *Sacred College*.

College. There remain'd a Formality, without which, according to the Practice of the Court of *Rome*, the *Option* was not valid; viz. That the Pope should approve it or confirm it in a Consistory, and the Assembling of the said Consistory depended on the Pleasure of the Pope, which the Cardinal *de Bouillon* was to expect, before he enter'd into the entire Possession of his Deanery. *Innocent XII.* was then sick of a Distemper which carry'd him to his Grave, but then he was not so extremely indispos'd, but he was able to hold that Consistory, at least in his Chamber, and make up the Fulness of his Pontifical Power with Ceremonies usual on such Occasions. His Eminency importun'd him with all his Might, and employ'd all his own Interest, and that of his Friends, at *Rome*, to dispose the Pope to do what lay in his Power, and to get the Mastery of his Malady to gratify him, to the end he might be in a Condition, after he was install'd in his new Dignity, to obey the King, and return into *France*, as he had always really design'd; and had only put it off for Causes, which has been said, he was not able reasonably to believe could be disapprov'd by his Majesty. But his Return to *Rome*, gave Occasion to the Cardinals *Janson* and *Eirees*, and to the Prince of *Monaco*, Ambassador of the King, to discover their Hatred to him; they, by their own Authority, and without having any Orders for it from the Court of *France*, (since the Declaration follow'd immediately after his Return) declared him a Rebel against the Commands of the King, and forbid all the *French* who were at *Rome*, to visit him, or in any manner treat with him, as they valu'd the King's Favour, of which they design'd entirely to deprive the Cardinal with the Note of Disobedience and Rebellion.

Upon this pretended and suppos'd Disgrace, the Cardinals and the Ambassador us'd powerful Offices with the Pope, to the end that he might be deny'd the Confirmation of the Deanery, which naturally devolv'd to him, by the Death of the Cardinal *Gib*; under pretence, that by doing the contrary, he would sensibly disoblige the King who had degraded the Cardinal *de Bouillon*. Pope *Innocent XII.* was, as has been said, entirely devoted to the King of *France*, as born of one of the Families of the Kingdom of *Naples*, named *Angevins*, who have been somewhat engag'd to the *French*, for having formerly been gratify'd by the Kings of *Naples*, of the House of *Anjou*. This Engagement passes from the Father to the Son, and the said Families usually value themselves in being disaffected to the King of the House of *Arragon*. *Innocent* gave Proofs of this Affection to the *French*, more dangerous than needful, considering his Fortune while he was Nuncio to the Emperor *Leopold*, who could have excluded him, not only from the Pontificate, but from the Purple, if he had continu'd in the first Resentment he had then conceiv'd against him, and in consideration whereof, the Nuncio *Pignatelli* was depriv'd, for some time, of all manner of Employs at the Court of *Rome*. It was, therefore, easy for the Cardinals above-mention'd, to detain *Innocent*, for some time, in the Way from which he never deviated since he was Pope, to perform the Obligations of his Charge on all Occasions which seem'd to require it; but the Pope who was very near the Point of Death, wean'd himself more over from his Prepossessions, and his natural Passions; suffering himself, at last, to be persuaded, by the Cardinal *Albani*, an intimate Friend of the Cardinal *de Bouillon*,

that he should prejudice his Character, by thus giving way to the Passions, tho' not criminal, however altogether worldly, of those who had declar'd themselves against the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, who had never been guilty of any Step contrary to the Interest of the Holy See and the Church. *Innocent* resolv'd to comfort him, and to grant him the Confirmation of his new Dignity: He publish'd and summon'd the Consistory for that end, and had undoubtedly held it, if a Relapse, which put him absolutely out of a Condition of doing it, had not left the Cardinal *de Bouillon* in the same Trouble of seeing his *Opinion* still imperfect.

The Grief which his Eminency was under, to see the King prepossess'd against him, and his Enemies so eager to persecute him, was the Cause, that in his Return to *Rome*, instead of taking up his Palace there again, and being dispos'd to make any Figure there, he was lodg'd and kept conceal'd in the House of the Noviciat of Jesuites, without going out of it, but entirely *incognito*, in order to express the greater Deference to the Orders of the King, who being inform'd of the quite contrary, that he triumph'd at *Rome*, and liv'd there with all the Marks of his Dignity, and all the Conveniences of his State, as if he had absolutely contemn'd his Disgrace, and made little or no Account of his Majesty's Displeasure, sent Orders to his Ambassador, to declare to the Cardinal, That if he did not leave *Rome*, within Nine Days, he should surrender up his Blue Ribbon, renounce his Dignity of Great Almoner of *France*, and especially take down his Arms from ovt the Gate of his Palace. By the future Dissimulation and Aversion of the Prince of *Monaco*, he, instead of informing the Cardinal *de Bouillon* of the Orders he had receiv'd, and justifying, by that means, the Share he chose in his Interests, whereof he made frequent Protestations to him, let the Nine Days slip away, and early in the Morning on the Tenth, when his Eminency was yet in Bed, repair'd to the Noviciat of the Jesuites, enter'd, without any Respect to his Dignity, all the Marks whereof he nevertheless carry'd about him, thro' the Gate of the Garden, and without making himself known, being conducted to the Chamber of his Eminency, declar'd to him the Orders which he said he had receiv'd from the King, and demanded of him his Ribbon, and the Resignation of his Dignity.

Forasmuch as it was natural to suppose, that such an Order, which related to the Turning out the chief Officer of the Crown, was authoriz'd by some Writing to prove the Matter, and to be a permanent Testimony thereof, the Ambassador producing nothing but Words, the Cardinal told him that he would notify to his Majesty, the Respect with which he receiv'd his Commands, and the Reasons for his refusing to comply with the Instance made him by the Ambassador, and to surrender his Ribbon. The King was inform'd on both Sides of what happen'd on this Occasion; and since Princes are seldom wont to retract when they have once taken up a Resolution, believing it might prejudice their Authority, if they seem'd to change their Opinions, notwithstanding the same is never so requisite; His Majesty executed in a Session of the Council of the State of the 11th of *September*, 1700. the Degradation of the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, whom he declar'd depriv'd of his Dignity of Great Almoner

moner of *France*, and that of one of the Nine Prelates, Commanders of the Order of the Holy Ghost.

Pope *Innocent* being inform'd of that Sentence, altho' almost at the Point of Death, did not forbear writing to the *Most Christian King*, in Justification of the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, desiring his Majesty to restore him to his Favour, as a Subject who merited the same by all manner of Titles, and who never fail'd in the Respect and the Engagements which he ow'd to his Person and Interests. *Innocent* died a few days after he wrote that Letter, viz. the 24th of the same Month of *September*, in which Sentence was pass'd against him, so that he was not able to see the Effect which his Recommendations might produce. The Cardinal, on his side, being obliged to stay at *Rome* by reason of the Conclave, continu'd to give so many Proofs of his Zeal for the King's Service, that none of the *French* Cardinals who enter'd with him into the Conclave, gave greater than him; and, without doubt, the Promotion of the Cardinal *Albani*, to the Sovereign Pontificate, was owing more to him than to them, since he having declared himself a Friend of the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, the Consequence of their Rage against him was enough to have dispers'd all those who favour'd him; and who, by that Favour, seem'd to condemn their Proceedings. Indeed, Pope *Clement XI.* fully justify'd that particular Obligation which he was under to the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, by the Gratitude which he express'd towards him, and by the Marks which he gave him of the most obliging Friendship.

Upon this Consideration, and to testify his Good-Will to the *Most Christian King*, he granted to Prince *Vaini*, the Pardon of the Riot he committed during the Conclave, which had terribly enrag'd the Cardinals that were shut up for the Election, and the whole City of *Rome*. His Holiness who might have claim'd great Satisfactions from that Prince, did remit them all to him, in Consideration of the Honour which he had to wear the Blue Ribbon, and to live under his *Most Christian Majesty's* Protection; and, at the same time, in Hopes that the latter would have the same Regard to the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, who was fallen under Disgrace, rather by Misfortune than his own Fault. It appear'd, indeed, that the King suffer'd himself to be touch'd with this Consideration, by the Replevy he granted his Eminency some time after, of his Revenues which he had put under Sequestration, by his Arrest of the 11th of *September*.

The Cardinal was return'd into *France*, and liv'd in his Abbey of *Cluny*, where the Defence of the Prerogatives of his Most Eminent Character brought him into fresh Troubles, and drew upon him new Resentments from the Court, which gave him to understand, That his Restauration to his *Most Christian Majesty's* Favour, was not such, that he ought to expect from it the Marks of Affection he is wont to grant to those whom he honours with his entire Friendship. Ill Offices continu'd to keep him at a Distance, and altho' the King did not express his Indignation publicly, (which is practis'd only towards declar'd Enemies) nevertheless, the Cardinal experienc'd on every Occasion, that his Innocence and good Intentions were not able to get the Upperhand of the Malice of his Enemies, or the Destiny of his Star. Those Accidents are usual, and happen even unavoidably very frequently to Persons

in

in Places of Honour, which make them fall out with all manner of Persons; and when they see a Series of Contraries, in opposition to all the reasonable Satisfaction which the justest Claims can require, and they are constrain'd to acknowledge, that not only there is no Favour for him who suffers them, but that Publick Ministers, and Persons set over Affairs, agree oftentimes with those Persons Inclinations, who approve themselves so unkind; and that the Authority and Power of these make the same Impression upon them, as upon the Minds of the Vulgar. And, it serves to lead to the same End, thro' By-ways, which may be arriv'd at, by a Path directly straight. Nothing is more common in a great Court, than the Cabals which are formed by Emulation; and, since all depends upon the Sovereign, the principal End of the said Parties is to gain him over to them; after which, they may attempt every thing with Impunity; and he who is the Object remov'd, ought to expect to suffer every thing: Pretences being never wanting, to colour Violences least look'd for. The Particulars of these unjust Perplexities are to be expected from the Cardinal himself, if he is dispos'd to make them publick; and, in publishing them, to give an Account of Matters as they are.

We may add to this, that there is in Courts a kind of Persons who are naturally hateful there, and over whom Malice is, as it were, sure to triumph. They are those who have been offended either in their own Persons, or in those of their Ancestors; because their Complaints having a Degree of particular Justice, Men are very desirous to take from them that Support, and use a particular Application to vex them, in order to make them appear less Innocent, and their Complaints less Reasonable. You plainly perceive, Sir, whereabouts I am; and, undoubtedly, you apprehend, that I mean the Family of *Bouillon*, which having been depos'd from its Sovereignty of *Sedan*, by a Method that seem'd not different from a complete Violence, the same cannot become Agreeable, or be look'd upon, with Pleasure, by the Most Christian King, notwithstanding the Endeavour the said Family makes for that end; because the Presence of its Princes is consider'd as a continual Reproach of Injustice committed against them, and themselves as Persons who continually demand Justice against him by their very Silence. For, finally, I do not doubt but you remember, that the Brave *Frederick Maurice*, Duke of *Bouillon*, and Sovereign of *Sedan*, having had the Misfortune to be involv'd against his Will, in the Year 1641, in the Treaties which caus'd the famous Favourite of King *Louis XIII.* to lose his Head, for having form'd a Design to maintain, with Foreign Princes, the Character of a First Prince of the Blood, against the monstrous Fortune of the Cardinal de *Richelieu*, after having suffer'd the Indignity of being taken Prisoner at the Head even of the King's Army in *Italy*, of which His Majesty had given him the Command, he was oblig'd to leave the Conduct of his Forces to the King, and be as Lord of *Sedan*, contenting himself with the Promise of some slight Compensations for so great a Loss.

It was, without doubt, in a just Supposition, that that Violence, of what nature soever, was not reclaim'd, nor any Protestation made to the contrary, by reason of the Despotick and Absolute Power with which the Government of the Kingdom of *France* has been from that time administer'd, and, in which such a Procedure would have been expos'd to more grievous Circumstances:

Tis,

Time, I say, in a just Confidence, that Legal Prerogatives lose nothing of their Force against Usurpation; that the Cardinal speaks somewhat big to the King, and with that Liberty which is so suitable to Princes, when their Cause is just. He complains boldly, of the Sufferings which he has been obliged to go through, during the Space of Ten Years, when the King, over-reach'd by the Malice of those who envied him, kept him at a Distance; and refus'd him all the Marks of Esteem, without which a Person of Honour counts his Life insupportable. He calls them *Unexampled*, because, indeed, it is *Unexampled*, and contrary to all the Rules of Equity, and against the receiv'd Custom, that a Great Officer of the Crown should be divested of his Dignity and Function, without being tried in Law, and convicted; that he has merited his Degradation by some Crime. And it does not suffice to say, that the King has propos'd the thing in his Council of State, because the few Ministers, who compose it, are entirely devoted to his Commands, which they always obey, and conform themselves, without fail, to every thing which they know is pleasing to His Majesty; whereas, the said Judgment ought to depend only on a Council of Peers assembled for that purpose, and who alone have a Right to find out, and to judge the Crimes of the Members of their Body. The King promises this upon Oath, on his Inauguration Day; so that to fail in observing it, is to give the Great Officers just cause to think themselves illegally dispossest, and to retain the Marks of their Offices, that they may not be reproach'd with Disobedience. He is one also of the Prelates Commanders of the Order of the *Holy Ghost*; in whose Favour the King takes the same Oath, not to deprive them of the *Blue Ribbon*, without examining and judging their Cause in a Chapter of the Order; which having not been practis'd with respect to the Cardinal *de Bonillon*, he could, and even ought to retain his *Ribbon*, as all Knights are oblig'd thereto, and keep up thereby the Honour and Prerogatives of the Order, so visibly injur'd by his Degradation; which follow'd at the same time, and by the same way, as that by which the King depriv'd him of his Charge of *Great Almoner* of *France*.

The Supposition of these Truths being, as it is, undeniable, his Eminency had Reason to style the Sufferings laid upon him, *unjust*, as well as *unexampled*; since they being destitute of the Foundation of Justice, they could not be authoriz'd by any other Consideration whatsoever. Kings, as well as other Men, are Subject to the Laws, which preserve Order and natural Justice in the World; and Justice being to render every one his Due, no Sovereign is exempt from that Obligation, since they are wont to reckon among the chief Commendations, which they require, and are willing to merit, that of being Just, as the most Glorious, and that which is the Basis of all their Grandeur and Power. The Oath is another Tie, which binds them still more closely to what they were obliged before, and which they have vouchsafed expressly to promise; and to attribute to Princes a Power which frees them from this Obligation, is to undermine the chief Support of Correspondence with Foreigners, and Obedience of Subjects. We speak of the thing as it is. The Genius of the *French Nation* is Flattery; and Kings are Men susceptible of the Impressions attempted to be made upon them. The chief Turn of Flattery is to exalt the Power, the Merit, or the Person of him in whom Endeavours are brad

to create a good Opinion of himself. What may not a Prince persuade himself, who is surrounded on all sides, with Persons, who, by their servile Submission, their blind Complaisance, and their flattering Discourses, strive, in Emulation of each other, to take away from him the Sense of every thing which might retain him in Moderation, and who push him beyond all the Limits of a just and Legal Power? *Quid non credat de se. Djs. equa potestas?* 'Tis by frequent hearing such Discourses, that he is inclin'd to Licentiousness, and distinguishes himself from other Men; forgetting, that the chief Office of a Sovereign is to observe the Laws and Justice; for which purpose, his Example is so much the more necessary and requisite, by how much the more effectual Influence his Authority has over the Mind of Subjects to make them transgress them, when he himself seems to despise them. The Consequence of this Disposition once establish'd in the Mind of a Prince, is, that assuming for a Prerogative of his Character, every thing which Flattery attributes to him; he substitutes his Commands, whatever they are, in the place of Laws, instead of suffering them to Rule; and submitting himself thereto. So that he looks upon those as refractory and rebellious, who deviate from a Submission which is due to him only by Error, and takes for a Zeal of Justice, and for a Motive of Punishment, what deserves no Censure, if he himself knew his own Duty, and the Limits of his Legal Authority: Upon this Foot, one ought to judge of the true Nature of Actions relative to the use which Sovereigns make of that Authority, which, if excessive, 'tis certain, that the Oppositions made against it are not criminal, how disagreeable soever they may be to him who suffers them, and whatsoever Reproach they cast upon such, who submit themselves blindly in every thing to the Commands of their Sovereigns, rais'd by their Flatteries, above all the Laws. 'Tis, therefore, upon just grounds, that the Cardinal has, in the Sincerity of the Conduct which he has all along observed, term'd his Sufferings likewise *undeserved*, because he considers, and squares his Conduct, not according to the Judgment of Flatterers; but to the Strictness of his Obligations, and according to the just Regard he owes to the Merit of his Prerogatives, or rather of his Dignities, with which he had the Honour to be invested. For, in short, the most publick Partizans of Independent Sovereignty will never deny, that those, who are the Ornaments of a State, and are advanced to the chief Functions or Dignities of the Crown, are obliged to maintain the Glory thereof, and to be as careful to preserve the Privileges of it, as to honour the Royal Dignity; it being impossible for the latter to exceed its Bounds, without the unjust Oppression of others; and the Publick Grandeur and Power is capable to subsist only in the Harmony and Preservation of both together.

This being granted, as all, who consider things with Moderation, will easily agree, His Eminency has exceeded neither Truth nor Modesty, by doing himself the Honour to have born his Sufferings with a *constant, and, perhaps, a refined Patience*: For altho', according to the Dialect of Flatterers, it seems, that there is no other Resolution to be taken in the Courts of Absolute Princes, than to submit to every thing, how wrongfully soever imposed upon those who surround them; nevertheless, if Matters were order'd as they ought to be, the Liberty of Complaining could never be taken away from any Person, and a So-

vereign

vereign instructed in the true Obligations of his Character, ought not only to admit of, but even to meet the Complaints of those who suffer any Oppression whatsoever, either by their own Faults, or by the Fault of such who manage his Authority, or by the Malice and Emulation of Courtiers, of which 'tis impossible to be always aware.

Forasmuch as all have not the same Dispositions and Courage, to maintain their Rights, and to exclaim against Violence, there is no Doubt but Patience may be refined, and transported beyond the Bounds prescribed by Justice, and a lawful Care of preserving the Prerogatives of Dignity, the Lustre whereof, as has been said, contributes as much as that of Kings, to the Glory and Grandeur of Kingdoms. But, for that end, the latter are no less exempt from an Obligation to remove the Grounds of Complaints, which divers humane Considerations may suppress; and by these Omissions, as well as more real Abuses, several Princes lose their Glory, and the Reputation of being Just; their Secrecy diverting them from the Care they ought to take, to maintain Order and Justice in all Places; a Deficiency wherein, gives grounds not for Slander, but for a just Reproach, that they do not discharge their Duty, and that they neglect the essential Part of their Obligations.

This Sufferance of Persecutions, and of the Abuse of Sovereign Authority, may be more easily, and more commonly refined, with respect to GOD, than with respect to Men; and that is, when the Employs and Dignities, which are maintain'd by Sovereigns, relate to spiritual Interests, and the Discharge of certain Obligations *in foro conscientia*. Such is the Dignity of Great Almoner to the King and Crown of France; which his Eminency the Cardinal de Bouillon possess'd at the Court of France; for the Discharge whereof, 'tis the Business of those, who are now invested therewith, to assist the King at Church, and to administer the Sacrament with their own Hands, when he is dispos'd to draw to the Communion: Are all their true Obligations compriz'd in so small a Matter? And, do they possess such great Ecclesiastical Revenues, only to appear on certain Days at the Church in Pageantry, and to discharge that Function only of Administering the Communion to the King? In the Times, when these were not attended with so much worldly Pomp, and when they look'd upon their Dignity as a Title to devote themselves entirely to find out Methods to procure Advantages for their People, as the Care thereof was of an almost infinite Extent, they judg'd it convenient to divide it amongst their Officers, among whom, there being some who are styled Great Officers of the Crown, 'tis not to be doubted, but the Inspection of these ought to extend over all the Kingdom; and that the Performance of their Duty is so much the more difficult and dangerous, in regard it runs upon Matters of Conscience, and of a Consequence quite different from that which relates only to Order and Polity in Affairs purely temporal, or Regularities altogether worldly.

The Cardinal styles *Voluntary*, that Resignation which he makes of the Charge of Great Almoner, and of the Dignity of one of the Nine Prelates, Commanders of the Order of the Holy Ghost: And, indeed, when he did it, no Person, nor any particular Regard to Time, oblig'd him thereto; and he did it only to put an

end to the *Sufferings* and most severe *Vexations* with which he was continually oppress'd. *A Patience exercis'd, during Ten Years,* without ever giving any new Cause for Persecution, is a justifying Title of his Innocency; and no body, as he himself expresses it, will have room to take his Resignation for the *Acknowledgment of a Crime which he has never committed.* The Cardinal speaks of a Crime in particular; not that it may be thought he has been accus'd to the King of any Transgression which has depriv'd him of His Majesty's Favour, but of the general Crime for having not been very careful to second his Intentions, and to follow his Orders in his Functions of his Ministry at the Court of Rome; which is the Crime the Envious have imputed to him, of which they have had the Artifice to persuade His Majesty, and, consequently, to prepossess Him against him.

The Cardinal, in acquainting the King with his Resignation, takes the Freedom to put him in mind, that being *Chief and Great Master of the Order of the Holy Ghost,* he swore, on his Coronation-Day, upon the Evangelists, to observe exactly the Statutes of the said Order. And, forasmuch as in the said Oath His Majesty promises, not to turn out any Knight without Process first made against him in a Chapter, or a General Assembly of the said Order, and without convicting him of the Crime which merits his Degradation; His Eminency, by this means, amply justifies himself, by making it appear that he is illegally turned out, since that essential Formality was not observed, to which the King oblig'd himself by Oath; and he did it without the least Diminution of the Respect due to His Most Christian Majesty, since it was out of his power to do it with more Moderation. But, if it concerns His Majesty to be informed of the Abuse which he makes of his Power, who can advertise him thereof with more Freedom, than those who suffer thereby, when such, who are oblig'd to do it by Duty, neglect it?

His Eminency protests, that he has always wore the Ribbon and the Cross of the Order of the Holy Ghost under his Cloaths, since the time when the Arrest was pass'd against him by His Majesty, in his Council of the 11th of September, 1700, and that out of a pure Respect and Submission to His Majesty's Commands. For, altho' it was perhaps His Majesty's Intention that he should resign them, nevertheless, since a bad Example ought never to induce us to imitate those who fail in their Obligations, and violate their Oaths, the Statutes of the Order of the Holy Ghost, and the Oath of the Knights, being never to surrender up the Cross, and the Marks of their Religion, till they are depriv'd of them by Judgment, and the Sentence of a General Assembly of the Order; the Cardinal was not willing to do it, tho', to shew the Respect he ow'd to the King, he wore his Ribbon and Cross conceal'd under his Habit.

With the same Liberty and Confidence in the Justice of his Cause, the Cardinal also put the King in mind, that the Arrest pass'd against his Eminency the 11th of September, 1700, was at a time when he was absent, and that also he had not the Happiness to be heard by his Letters. Which is another Proof of the Irregularity, and, by consequence, of the Invalidity of the Arrest pass'd. For, since all the Officers of the Crown, and the Knights of the Order, never go out of the Kingdom without positive Orders from His Majesty, 'tis as evident that

that he ought to command them to return thither, and, to be present at the Judgment when they are accused, in regard that they are bound to obey him without any Resistance. 'Tis contrary to the Practice of all Judges, to condemn any one without hearing him, if he is in a Place capable to make his Appearance; and there is no Tribunal wanting, to cite the Person to be judg'd, in order to hear from himself his own Defence, if he has any to make; and that by a Presupposition which ought to be favourable to every one, that he is Innocent till he is proved Guilty. It cannot be denied, but that the Omision of this Circumstance, which, it was so easy to make up, is extremely disadvantageous to the Procedure which has been observed towards his Eminency, and very favourable to him.

The Cardinal protests afterwards, that in Consequence of the Resignations he sends His Majesty an Account of, (for if he is not permitted to turn out a Great Officer of the Crown, and a Knight of the Order, without first making Process against him, and convicting him of the Crime that merits his Degradation, 'tis convenient for such Persons to resign, and voluntarily to renounce their Dignity) he resumes, by that means, the Liberty, which his Extraction from a Foreign Prince, the Son of a Sovereign depending only on GOD, naturally gives him. This appears to you yet bolder than the rest; but, provided that it be neither unjust nor rash, in the end it will not be blamed. The Question, therefore, is to know, whether the Cardinal is such as he professes himself? and, whether he may lawfully claim to be consider'd as a Sovereign Prince, and the Son of a Sovereign Prince, so that he be not guilty of any Rebellion in affecting those Titles? I have already hinted to you, and you know better than I, that *Frederick Maurice*, Father of his Eminency, was Sovereign Prince of *Sedan*, acknowledg'd for such by the Court of *France*, and by the King himself, when he was involved in the Quarrel of the old Duke of *Orleans* against Cardinal *Richelieu*, whose Despotick Power the Duke could not sustain in the Government of the Kingdom. That the Party of the Brother of King *Levis XIII.* declining, and the Favourite of the Duke of *Orleans* having been publicly put to Death as a Rebel, and Prince *Frederick Maurice* having been seiz'd at the Head of the King's Armies in *Italy*, the Cardinal *de Richelieu*, who never pass'd for a Man who sought to adorn himself with Clemency, was preparing to push Matters to the utmost Extremity, when the Duchess *de Bouillon*, who liv'd at *Sedan*, sent to notify to that Minister, that if Violence was offer'd to the Life of her Spouse, she would deliver up *Sedan* to the King's Enemies; and, to the end that he might not doubt of it, she assured him, she had already sent to the *Spaniards*, to cause them to advance near that Place. A Menace, which could have its Effect with as much ease, as made, stopp'd the Designs of the Cardinal. But, forasmuch as it was requisite to proceed from thence to something else, in order to get clear of Troubles, the Duchess offer'd to enter into a Treaty, for the Life and Liberty of her Husband; and, indeed, Mademoiselle *de Bouillon*, her Sister-in-Law, who was then at *Paris*, treated and concluded, that the King should put a Garrison into *Sedan*, and that he should give, by way of Recompence for that Agreement, other Lands situate in the Kingdom of *France*; but that, before any thing was put in Execution, the Duke de

Bouillon should go out of the Castle of *Pierre-Encise*, near *Lions*, whither he was brought from *Casal*, where he was first apprehended; to the end that it might appear, that the Thing was not the Execution of an Arrest, but an Agreement amicably concluded between the Parties.

This is the sole Title of the Possession which the King took of *Sedan*, and of the Principality of that Name, and upon which there seem'd no Difficulty to judge of the Force and Merit of the said Possession. The Duke of *Bouillon* was not a Vassal of *France*; and altho' he sided with the professed Enemies of that Crown, yet he could not be counted as a Rebel, nor his Estate be subject to be confiscated. The Emperor has depriv'd the Duke of *Mirandola* of his Principality, which he has yielded to the Duke of *Modena*; But the Duke of *Mirandola* was, and own'd himself a Vassal of the Empire; and, therefore, he ought to know and consider, how the Declaration which he made, or caus'd to be made, against the Emperor, might be taken, and the dismal Consequences that might attend it; I say, which he caus'd to be made; for you remember, that the *French* having oblig'd the Imperial Troops to evacuate *Mirandola*, not content with the real Possession of that small Territory, would add an imaginary one thereto, by obliging the Duke to put himself under their Protection and Safeguard, without any Regard to his Quality of Prince of the Empire, and to acknowledge the King of *France* for his Sovereign Protector, without whom the Smallness of his Forces obliging him to submit to a stronger, he was not Praise-worthy for having subjected to the Law of the latter, viz. the Victorious *French*, if he yielded preposterously to make that Recognition. The Case was otherwise with the Duke of *Bouillon*. As an independent Prince, he might side with one Party rather than another; and Force deciding in favour of his Adversary, his Proceedings could not be look'd upon as *Rebellious*, nor his Estate submitted to Confiscation, with the Character of *Rebellion*.

More than that, the Duke of *Orleans's* Declaration, in which the Duke of *Bouillon* seem'd to engage, was not, and could not be deem'd as a rebellious Declaration in any respect, since it was not really contrary to Royal Authority, and did not tend to any thing in opposition to the true Interests of the King. The Business in hand was only to remove an imperious Minister from a Place of Trust, who abus'd the Name of the King to regulate the Administration thereof according to his own particular Views, and, in manifest Contempt of the Princes of the Blood, always acknowledg'd and respected in that Administration. Altho' the Name of the King appear'd in the Party contrary to that of the Prince, 'tis certain that it was only there in Appearance, and because the Cardinal should make use thereof, to authorize his own Interests, and the particular Ambition which he had to regulate the Government, the Weakness of *Louis XIII.* suffering that Usurpation, and Abuse of his Authority, and giving way, without Resentment, as well as without Knowledge, to the Influence of the Cardinal, who dispos'd of every thing. It is in vain to say, that the Event has justified the Cause, and the Intentions of the Cardinal; and that his Government rais'd the *French* Monarchy, and advanced the Honour of the Nation, to that degree, in which it has been seen under

under this Reign: For, besides that the *French* Name is become extremely odious to the neighbouring Nations, upon which Despotick Maxims and the Vigour of Resolutions rais'd *France*; it may be said, on the contrary, that those surprizing Maxims having continu'd under this Reign, besides the Loss of Credit and Honesty, which are excessively diminish'd, not to say entirely ruin'd, the Nation has been engag'd in a continual Series of Wars, which having drain'd it by little and little, and taken away all its Prerogatives, defaced by the Suppression of the Estates of the Kingdom, and Parliament, have reduc'd it to the Condition which it is in at this day; a Condition much rather to be pitied than envied, by all those who know it, and sincerely affect it. 'Tis certain, that there is no Judgment to be made (if one would follow good Sense and Reason) from great Appearances, and prosperous Beginnings, of the Justice of an Undertaking; for, if the Consequences of it are unfortunate, as Government in particular ought to have no other End in view, than to procure the Happiness of States, every thing which does not tend towards this Mark, is unjust, and ought to be condemn'd. And it avails nothing to say, that what has happen'd, could not naturally be foreseen; and that all the Turns of Humane Prudence have been made use of, after which it seems impossible, that any Fault should be found. For, since it ought to be the chief Care of Politicks, with which 'tis pretended that the Cardinals *Richelieu* and *Mazarine* rais'd the Honour of *France*, to foresee that which is to come; if they are deceiv'd in that Foresight, all their Steps have been Criminal, and all the Lights which guided them, false; and, consequently, they merit no Approbation nor Praise.

To return to the Duke *de Bouillon*; it may perhaps be likewise urg'd, that there have been Treaties made with the *Spaniards*, who were then declared Enemies of *France*; and that that Collusion with them renders the Duke's Cause entirely Criminal, and that, since the King's Favourite, convicted of being included in that Treaty, was put to Death, just so the Resentment might be carried against the Duke to the utmost Extremity, without giving him room to complain thereof, and to call it unjust. 'Tis answer'd, that the Favourite was a Subject of the King, and, by consequence, under the Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Tribunal; but that the Duke, as Sovereign Prince, was no more subject than the King of *Spain*, with whom he made the Treaty: And that, since among Sovereigns who make War, if one in the Field, in Person, has the misfortune to be taken, he is not therefore treated nor punish'd as a Rebel; the Duke *de Bouillon*, invested with an independent Sovereignty, ought to be no less look'd upon as a Sovereign, nor be in a worse Condition than others, tho' his Territories are not so considerable as to make up a large Kingdom.

We may add, That 'tis false, according to the Language of History, that the Duke *de Bouillon* had ever any Part in the Treaty which *M. de S. Mars* caus'd to be manag'd in *Spain*, since, on the contrary, he always protested that he would not be named in any Treaty with Foreigners. He had a particular and a very cogent Reason for it, viz. that having been already in the Party of the Count *de Soissons*, who, some Years before, declared himself against the Cardinal

Cardinal *de Richelieu*, the King of *Spain* having then promis'd great things to the Count *de Soissons*, and keeping none, was the Reason which constrain'd the latter to make Peace as he could. But *Fontrailles*, whom the Duke of *Orleans* sent to *Madrid*, to make his Condition better, by the Consideration that the Duke *de Bouillon* was on his side, nam'd him, and gave occasion to the *Spaniards* to believe, that the Instance for the Succours demanded of them was made in the Name of both, tho' it was expressly denied by the Duke *de Bouillon*, as well as the Recourse had to the Court of *Spain*, which he knew was too weak and insufficient to keep up their Party.

At length, by the Treaty made between the King and the Duchess, the King's Troops enter'd into *Sedan*, and the Duke was to have other Lands in the Kingdom of *France*, by way of Recompence for the Complaisance he express'd herein. He withdrew his Family from *Sedan*, where it was no longer honourable for him to reside, without exercising all the Marks of Authority which he had hitherto enjoy'd there. Those Marks of Authority were the Disposal of the Soldiers which formed the new *French* Garrison, over which he had no longer any Power. For as to the Sovereignty, since it is annex'd to the Person, and not to the Inheritance, there is no Doubt, but the Duke was not deprived thereof; no mention having been made (as 'tis known) of that Deprivation in the Treaty. This is undeniably prov'd by the Recognition in which the Court of *France* always acquiesced, of the Quality of Prince in the Person and Posterity of Duke *Frederick Maurice de Bouillon*. This Character cannot subsist, unless there be a Sovereign Prince in the Family, as was seen in the Princes of the Houses of *Savoy* and *Lorraine*, who were acknowledg'd as such, because there were Sovereigns in their Families; whereas, other Families in *France* are depriv'd of that Honour, because they have no Sovereigns of their Names, tho' they had formerly.

From whence comes it then, you'll say, that his Eminency says, he resumes his Quality of Prince, and of the Son of a Sovereign, if he has never lost it, and could still continue to honour himself therewith? for, he seems only to resume what he had lost, and to reinstate himself in the Possession of what was taken away from him? Two Answers may be made to this Objection, which are equally satisfactory: *First*, By saying, he resumes for some Consideration, what he only lost for that particular Consideration; As a Prince who travels *incognito* into a foreign Country, resumes, at his Arrival home, his Quality of Prince which he had conceal'd, and, as it were, lost in foreign Countries; thus the Cardinal *de Bouillon* being oblig'd, for divers Considerations, to conceal his Character of Sovereign Prince at the Court of *France*, he takes it up again, and becomes Possessor of what he never lost, and which certain Conjunctions of Time oblig'd him to conceal: And, this Answer is very reasonable, and ought to satisfy those who are most difficult to be pleas'd concerning the Validity of Titles, and the Reasons of Qualifications. The House of *Lorraine*, for Example, re-enter'd upon the Possession of its State, after it had been deprived thereof for the space of Thirty Years; during which time, there appear'd so little Probability that it would ever be recover'd, that the Duke was only styl'd Monsieur *de Lorraine* by the Court of *France*, altho the King, when he seiz'd that

Duchy,

Duchy, made a Protestation, that he would claim no Propriety in it, but only to secure himself against the Engagements which Duke *Charles IV.* sometimes made with his Enemies. In the mean time, he had settled himself so well therein, and the Turn of Affairs seem'd to have so strongly confirm'd that Possession, that the *French* reckon'd *Lorrain* among the *Pais Conquis*, and the King dispos'd of it just as if he had been lawful Sovereign thereof. The Pretence which seem'd to authorize him to deal after this manner, was, because Duke *Charles V.* adhered to the House of *Austria*, wherewith the King was, as it were, in continual War. So that, it appears, he thought he might, for this Reason, change the Title of his present Possession into a lawful Right, such as is acquir'd by victorious Successes in a just War over the Territories of a vanquish'd Enemy. But in the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, not being able to exempt himself from acknowledging the Rights of the House of *Lorrain*, and continuing to retain that Province, only because Duke *Charles V.* would not take it again upon condition of dismembring a very considerable Part of it, which the King design'd to retain under Colour of the Roads, which, he said, was necessary for him to send his Troops into *Alsacia*, and to the Three Bishopricks: These Rights being thus solemnly recogniz'd, the Pretension even of the King of *France* confirm'd them still farther; because, giving up the Whole, he would fail of a Reason for retaining a Part of it.

The other Sense, and Answer to the Question, why the Cardinal de *Bouillon* says, *he resumes his Quality of Sovereign Prince*, is, That tho' the King, by the Resignation and Consent of Duke *Frederick Maurice*, acquired a true Right in the Seizure which His Majesty made of his Territories; the same not appertaining to him, and his Highness having a Brother and Children; the Want of their Consent renders his Claim entirely void. The King himself decides this Case by his present Conduct, and by the Right which he pretends to have to the Monarchy of *Spain*; by virtue whereof, he, in the first place, seiz'd upon Part of the Low Countries, at the Death of King *Philip IV.* under Pretence, that having married one of the Daughters of that Prince, he claim'd the Share and Portion of that Princess; and after the Death of King *Charles II.* he seiz'd the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, notwithstanding all the Renunciation which he made, both of the Part, and of the Whole; insisting upon this sole Argument, That a Father can by no means, nor by any Treaty, disinherit his Children, whose Right to Succession always subsists, notwithstanding any Renunciation that has been made, and Means employ'd to annul it. If his Most Christian Majesty thinks this Reason so weighry, that he believ'd it autoriz'd him to seize and defend with all the Forces of his Kingdom, the States of that Monarchy, against the House of *Austria*, and to engage his Subjects to that Defence, even till they are exhausted, as we see them at this day; he ought not to take it amiss, seeing he allows the Laws of Justice, and the Rules of Jurisprudence, to be equally binding on all Persons, if those who have the same Rights claim equally to enjoy the Privilege which they grant them, and that what is permitted to one may be permitted to another in the like Case.

It cannot be denied, but the present Case is not alike in all respects; and that, if there is any Difference, it turns to the particular Advantage of the House

House of Bourbon, and gives a special Remedy of Appeal to the Rights which it has to that Principality, from those which the King pretended to have to the Monarchy of Spain. The Resignation made, or supposed to have been made, by Prince *Frederick Maurice*, either by express Agreement, or by Acquiescence and tacit Consent, was a particular Act of his own Person; in which 'tis not said, that his Brother, who was actually living, and capable to know, and to article, had any share. Now 'tis plain, according to all the Rules of Right and Reason, that, tho' in Fiefs and Sovereignities the Incumbent and Possessor only has the entire and complete Propriety of Sovereignty, and the Fief which is styled *jus in re*; nevertheless, since the Right is entail'd upon the whole Family, and that, in defect of the Possessor, the nearest of kin succeeds by a necessary Substitution; and seeing there is a real Right, which is termed *jus ad rem*, 'tis evident, that if he does not intervene, and is not stipulated in the Treaty, the Contract is entirely void, and the Purchaser gets nothing at most, but a Part of the Right; which, being unable of itself to make over the entire Demesne of the thing, is look'd upon of no Effect, and leaves the Possession in the same Condition as it was before; Right being dependent on the Concurrence of all the Essential Parts which are capable to establish it.

More than that, the Most Christian King pretends, that a Father cannot covenant in the Name of his Children, who are not yet born; so that His Most Christian Majesty pretended, that the Renunciation which he made, at his Marriage, of the Revenues of the Queen his Consort, was null, by reason it was made in prejudice of the Dauphin, who was born in consequence of that Marriage. Now, if Children, who are as yet unborn, have a positive Right, which the Father cannot alienate, notwithstanding the Authority wherewith he is invested, and the Right he has to dispose of their Will; how much less can a Father, who has Children living, as Prince *Frederick Maurice* then had, give up, to their Detriment and Loss, the most Noble and Principal Part of their Patrimony? This Inference can only be denied by those who refuse to acknowledge the clearest and most incontestable Truths.

It must also be considered, in this pretended Alienation of the Sovereignty of *Sedan*, that the Resignation of the Duke *Frederick Maurice* being made rather by violent Means, and a Series of Proceedings, upheld purely by Force, than by way of Negotiation and Treaty, the last Year, and a few Months before the Death of Cardinal *Richelieu*, (who, in his Actions and the Motives of his Conduct, had nothing in view but the Advancement of his own Reputation, and the Enlargement of the King's Territories, by all manner of ways) soon after his Death, as well as that of the King, who follow'd him shortly after, even before he had yet given the Prince any part of the Compensation he propos'd to him for *Sedan*, (of which the King's Troops were already possess'd) the Duke went to Court, both to make the usual Compliments of Condolance to the Queen, declared Regent of the Kingdom during the Minority of her Son, and also to treat about his own private Affairs, and to establish the new Government upon the Foot it might hereafter stand in the Kingdom. The Duke of *Orleans*, for whose sake he was involved in a vexatious Difficulty, which

which he got rid of with so much Disadvantage, was declared Chief of the Council, appointed to assist the Queen in the Government of Affairs; and this Consideration gave him grounds to expect all manner of Justice and good Treatment. Every body thought, that in so favourable a conjuncture, he would not have fail'd to recover all his Losses, and to re-enter upon the Possession of every thing which had been taken away from him. The first Marks of Esteem which the Queen and the Duke shew'd him, gave him the same hopes. But Cardinal *Mazarine*, recommended by the Cardinal *Richelieu*, as the only Minister capable to preserve things in the Condition wherein he had placed them, beginning to temper his Councils as Cardinal *Richelieu* had done; the first Demonstrations of Esteem dwindled very soon into such a Coldness, as could be shewn to a Person whom there was reason to suspect. Then the Duke *de Bouillon* demanded openly to be heard, and that they would clearly and punctually inform him, in what condition his Affairs were, and would be hereafter. He declared to the Abbot *de la Riviere*, who was at that time a Favourite of the Duke of *Orleans*, and sent by the latter to hear his Proposals, that he was ready to execute, *bona fide*, the Treaty of the Exchange of *Sedan*; but that it being impossible, but the Valuation which was requisite to be made of the Lands which they design'd to give him, and which had been promis'd to him, when he suffer'd the King's Troops to enter the Place, the Ratifications, and other Formalities, absolutely necessary in the Exchange, would take up a great deal of time, nay, perhaps, whole Years; he desired that, in the mean while, he might be restored to the Possession of the Place, which he would deliver up to the King, as soon as every thing should be agreed upon; which he desired, only to the end that the Commissioners employ'd in the Valuation of the Lands promis'd in Requit, might have cause to treat him with the more Respect, as he had no reason to expect, if they saw him turned out of every thing, and in the Condition of a Supplicant, who desired them as meer Favours: That he would give up his own Children as Hostages, for the Promise which he made to restore *Sedan*; which was the surest Precaution that the Court could expect on that Occasion. He remonstrated, that during the time that would be necessarily taken up in the entire Execution of the Exchange, a thousand things might happen which would put it off still farther, and perhaps expose his Family to the entire Loss of all, if a Death should fall out, or any other Accident, which would absolutely frustrate all the Measures he propos'd to take. The Favourite Abbot heard all, and undertook to report it to the Queen, and the Duke of *Orleans*, and afterwards to let him know the Commands of the said Princess. The Duke having waited several days without any Answer, design'd to confer with the Queen Herself, with whom he several times desired the Honour of an Interview, without being able to obtain it. This Refusal obliged the Duke to return to the Abbot, who likewise put him off several times, till one day, being in his Anti-chamber, the Moment that some Persons of Quality came from the Abbot, he desired again to speak with him, and receiving for an Answer, that the Abbot was not in a condition to hear him; an Affront so contemptible, from a Person of so little Note as the Favourite, who was the Son of a mean Citizen of *Paris*, and

who was even, shortly after, expell'd from the Court, and turn'd out of the Favour of the Duke of Orleans, for his ill Conduct, spoke to the Person who brought him the Message, with that Resentment which his Master's Incivility merited; and perceiving, that they would not enter into Debate with him, and having heard, that it was propos'd at Court to detain him, he withdrew from Court, where he appear'd never afterwards.

If from this time there has been no more Talk of Recompence, or of Sovereignty, and every thing was transacted by forcible Means, the King continuing in Possession of *Sedan*, and to dispose thereof without the Addition of new Right; 'tis certain, that the Family and Posterity of Prince *Frederick Maurice* have very good grounds to reclaim an Estate which was their own, and which pass'd into other Hands no other way but by Violence, and without any of the Titles which establish a legal Possession. It would be strange Law, and a terrible Overthrow of Humane Society, if every thing must be counted well-gotten, and legally devolved, which passes into other Hands than those of its first Possessor, by any manner whatsoever. And, the Most Christian King has given him a very signal Example of the Justice of this Relief, by the Credit which he gave to the Sentences of the Tribunals of *Metz*, *Besanson*, and *Erfac*, in which his Attorney-Generals having reclaim'd the Possession of a great Number of Sovereignities, alienated several Ages ago, he reunited them all to his Crown, by virtue of the Sentences of the said Tribunals; and tho' he did not keep Possession thereof afterwards, for Reasons which relate not to this Matter, yet it would sensibly offend him to say, that he did not believe the Title of those Re-unions legal, and that he acted therein with an entire Confidence in his Forces, without any Regard to Justice and Reason.

May it not then be said, in consequence of this, tho' there was a Cession in Form made by Prince *Frederick Maurice*, of the Sovereignty of his Territories, to the Government, and to the Kings, either *Lewis XIII.* or *Lewis XIV.* since his Resignation was the last Year of the Reign of the former, or the first of the latter; that the said Cession has no Force, and cannot prescribe contrary to the Rights of of his Posterity? and that the same is of itself invalid, as done by the Force of a superiour Power, and in Prejudice of his Children already born? 'Tis certain, that the Most Christian King has taken the Advantage of it, and maintains, even to this day, that that Reason has all its Force in his present Dispute, on account of the Succession of *Spain*, of which, he pretends, his Children cannot be deprived, notwithstanding the Renunciation which he has made thereof, and the Opposition which the Laws and Declarations of the Nation, and of the Monarchy of *Spain*, make and form to the contrary. What we take for the Rule and Foundation of a lawful Right, ought to be as advantageous to others as to ourselves; and it would be unfair, to approve of a Maxim when it favours us, and redounds to our Advantage, and to deny it that Justice when it favours others against us.

As for the rest, The Conduct of the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, in this Claim of Hereditary Sovereignty, and in which, 'tis certain, he was born, ought to appear so much the less offensive to the Most Christian King, in regard that having deliver'd up every thing to him, which might unite him, and continue him

him in subjection to His Majesty, he chooses to live no longer in the Kingdom ; but being content with his Ecclesiastical Title of Bishop of *Ostia*, he declares his Design to go to *Rome*, there to exercise his Function of *Dean of the Sacred College, and First Suffragan of the Roman Church*, in order to spend the rest of his Days entirely in the Service of God. It appears, nevertheless, that this Protestation does not entirely satisfy His Majesty, if it be true, as 'tis said, that he urges, on his part, that his Eminency's Departure out of the Kingdom must be look'd upon as a Desertion ; and that he has intreated the Pope to give him no Entertainment. It will be difficult for his Holiness to reconcile that Demand with the undeniable Right which he has, as Sovereign at Home there, to receive and protect any Man, tho' convicted of Misdemeanor against his own Prince, and much more with the Obligation he is under, as Head of the Church, to receive at *Rome* the Chief of the Cardinals, who are born his Counsellors, and his Ministers in the Administration of Ecclesiastical Affairs. Time only can inform us, whether the King will persist in this Demand, and of what the Pope may do, in order to reconcile the very particular Esteem which he ever had for His Majesty, and the Friendship where-with he has also honoured the Cardinal *de Bouillon*. I design to inform you of this in another Letter, if the Importance of Affairs obliges me to write a Second to you.

In the mean while, I conclude this by advertizing you not to imagine, that my Letter is a Letter of Command, and that I have taken up the Pen at the Request of any Person, and in order to undertake the Justification of his Eminency ; having not the Honour to be acquainted with him, I protest I have no other View than to confer with you upon the Subject, which has given Occasion to this Letter, and to impart to you my mean Thoughts with the same Ingenuity and Freedom, with which, you know, I demean myself towards you. I doubt not, but the Cardinal himself, or some body by his Order, will inform the Publick of the Reasons which have induc'd him to take up the Resolution he has done, and of the particular Motives which have occasion'd the Complaints express'd in his Letter. This can be known only by himself, and such who have had the Honour to approach his Eminency, and to serve him, from the time when this Persecution, whereof he complains, began. In the mean while, I am,

S I R, &c.

F I N I S

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